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Richest Town in the World

It Is an Indian Village Called Poker and Every Resident Is a Wealthy Gambler.

The richest town in the world is situated two miles notheast of this place, on the Bird Creek bottoms, and has no name. It consists of more than 100 one and two-story houses, and is populated by about 600 Indians. It is known as "the Indian village," and the inhabitants are all Osage Indians. Aside from the money each Indian child and adult will receive from the government within a short time each child and adult will come into possession of 1,000 acres of land as soon as the allotment of the reservation can be made. Judging from the prices which Pawhuska lots have brought at the auction sale which has been in progress here for two weeks, these lands will be worth at least $10 an acre, and from that to $100 an acre.

Some of the heads of families in "the Indian village" have from one to twenty children. It is a remarkable sight, but a common one, in the richest town in the world, to see a family, the aggregate wealth of which is more than $250,000, living in a one-story house that a white day laborer in a city would not occupy. There is not a mercantile establishment or business house in the town, the Indians doing their trading at Pawhuska. The council house, a large octagon-shaped structure, which stands in the center of the village, is the only public building in the town. The building is used for the meetings of the council and for the war and sun dances of the tribe.

How it happened that the Indians established their village so far from Pawhuska is not explained. This is the capital of the Osage Nation, and the Indians naturally wanted to be near here, so they could attend the quarterly payments of government annuities with less trouble. There are no tents or wigwams in the village. The houses are all made of lumber and erected by white carpenters employed by the Indian owners. No matter how large the family, the house is seldom larger than three rooms. The families live in the three rooms, eating and sleeping in the various rooms without regard to the conventionalities.

As soon as a child arrives at school age it is sent to one of the numerous government schools throughout the territory, and in this way the room of the older children is given up to the new crop of babies. Christopher Labbin, one of the inhabitants of the village, has 11 children of his own, and his wife had 10 children by a former husband when he married her. One child has since died. This is probably the largest family in the village, and it is housed in a one-story structure of two rooms. Fourteen of the children are attending the government school, and the other six will be sent there as soon as they arrive at the right age. Labbin is a shrewd Indian, and realizes that babies pay better than any other crop which can be produced in the Osage country.

One of the peculiar features of the houses of the village is the covered front porch, open on both sides, in front of nearly every house. At the apex of the roof of the porch is a place to hang a lantern, and at the sides are other lantern hooks. Sometimes a solid table is built in the center of the floor of the more modern porches, and benches are constructed to place about the table. The uninitiated might think that the porch is the Indian's dining room for use during the summer, but in reality it is the poker room of the house. In winter the poker games are played inside the house, but in summer and spring after a payment of government money the games are played on the front porch, and frequently last for days and nights at a time.

It is said that one of the champion gamblers of the village—and some of the best gamblers of the Osage Nation live there—is a woman. She has learned many tricks from the white men, and has some of her own, which the card sharp among the whites never used. One of these is a small looking glass which she wears attached to a chain around her neck. When it is her turn to deal she drops the glass, face up, on the table in front of her. By holding the deck immediately over the glass she manages to see every card that leaves her hand.

The poker game played by the Indians is called "senate poker." There is no discard and no draw. The first five cards a player gets are all he receives during that hand, unless he should have a hand up his sleeve. It is said that this game is "faster" than the ordinary game played by the white man. The Indians play for big stakes, but the white men never attempt to break into the game. It requires too much watching, and every Indian gambler regards a white man as his prey and will beat him by any means he can employ. One of the good rules of the Indian poker game is that a player who loses his money must get out of the game. He cannot turn to his neighbor or friend and say, "Bill, let me have $20 until after the game, and I'll hand it back or write you a check." Bill probably knows that his friend will have no more money until the next government payment, and does not care to risk his money in a loan of that kind. The defeated player leaves his place at the table and another candidate for honors at the game takes the place. Sometimes a game of three nights and two days' duration will end with no more than one of the original eight or nine players who started it still in the game.

There are never accusations of cheating in the Indian game. If a player gets a good hand he generally knows how it was dealt, and whether the cards were wrongly handled. Last summer, after one of the big payments, there was a game in the Indian village in which seven or eight wealthy young Indians participated. There was in the neighborhood of $2,000 in front of each player. One of the players went into the house for something, and asked a friend named Sylvester to watch his "hand." When the player returned there had been several deals, and he found a new hand in front of him. He picked it up, and discovered that there were four queens. In senate poker this is about as large a hand as a player expects to get. The player had not seen the deal and was wary. Turning to his friend, he asked:

"'Ves, was this a square deal?"

Sylvester had not watched the deal as carefully as he should have, and replied that he did not know.

"Would you bet it, 'Ves'?" was the next query.

"Yes" was still unable to advise his friend, and the player threw the hand in the discard in the face of a bet of $1,600 by one of the other players. It developed when the hand was played out that there was $1,600 in the "Jackpot," and that the winner had only three of a kind. The suspicions of the player who had refused to bet on the four queens were groundless, but he was taking no unnecessary chances. Not every front porch is fitted with table and benches, as many of the players sit on the floor and use it for their table.

There is greater per capita of dogs in the Indian village than could be found in any other town of the size. There is about an average of one dog for every inhabitant. The dogs are of every known breed from foxhounds to poodles. Curs predominate in every gathering of the village canines. In fact, there are few dogs in the village which have an ancestry of which they can be proud. The Indian dogs care for themselves. Their comfort is a subject given no thought by their owners. There are many dogs in the village who know no owners. They live on the remnants thrown from the tables of the residents of the little town and can care for themselves as well as the wolves on the neighboring prairies. The stranger in the village is greeted much more cordially by the dogs than by their owners.

"The average full-blood Osage Indian," said Ret Millard, Osage Indian agent, recently, "spends 35 per cent of the money he receives from the government for horses. An Osage Indian likes a good horse and is a shrewd dealer. He knows whether he is getting a bargain or not, and will pay no more than an animal is worth. Horses become old quicker in the Osage Nation than any other place on earth. An Indian thinks nothing of driving his team of wiry little ponies 50 miles between sunrise and sunset." — Pawhuska (Okla.) Cor. in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

GRAVE OF NANCY HANKS

Where Rest the Ashes of Mother of Abraham Lincoln.

It is by no means agreed that Abraham Lincoln had Nancy Hanks in mind when he said that all he was and all he hoped to be he owed to his angel mother, says the Chicago Tribune. But it is certain that her name is cherished by many Americans because she was the one who gave birth to the immortal President, even if the privations of her life took her away when her son was a child, leaving his instruction and care to another, who came to take the place of "mother" in the Lincoln home. But the touching story of the burial in the wilderness and of the efforts of the boy to have a minister come to preach a sermon at her grave has been so often repeated that it seems as if that grave were a part of American history—one of those particularly designated as worthy the care and attention of the citizens who revere the memory of the son, and because of that have a sentimental attachment for everything connected with his career from the cradle to the grave.

The real cold fact is that the burial place of Lincoln's mother was left unmarked by any decent memorial for many years, until an Indiana manufacturer of national reputation furnished the money for a simple monument with an appropriate designation. Now it is reported that the grave is in a disgraceful condition, overgrown with weeds and with rubbish about it. It is proposed that the Indiana legislature be asked to make an appropriation for putting the ground in good condition again, and every Lincoln lover will join in the hope that this action may be taken.

What is needed in this instance is an endowment. No graveyard cares for itself, and, especially in the country, the natural thing to happen is to have the burying ground grow up to grass and weeds. In many places there is a sort of cleaning up at the expense of the township trustees or the village council just before the 30th of May each year, but otherwise no one cares particularly for the looks of the place.

Recent years have witnessed a marked change in such conditions, largely because of the efforts of the women of the communities, who have organized improvement societies with the purpose of cleaning up graveyards and keeping them clean. It has been found that a small endowment fund will provide sufficient income to insure proper care of a grave in perpetuity. It is not difficult to secure such endowments from family friends. As a result of such efforts, many a village burying ground is now a place of quiet beauty, and graves of famous men and women have been put in a condition creditable to those who honor their memory. There would be no difficulty in raising the few hundred dollars needed to keep the grave of the mother of Abraham Lincoln green if some association would undertake the responsibility.

FRIENDSHIP WITH WILD LIFE

If a fairy had ever offered to grant me three wishes, "the full confidence of wild animals" would surely have been one of them, and probably the first. If we seek opportunities to befriend wild creatures and take advantage of them we shall often find, as I have done, that there is no lack of response on the part of the animals. Once I walked up to a pin siskin as he was feeding on the ground and picked him up in my hand. He did not seem a bit alarmed, and when, a few minutes later, I set him down, he continued his search for food within a few inches of my feet. On another occasion a yellow-throated vireo allowed me to lift her from her nest when I wished to count her eggs, and nestled down comfortably on her treasures the moment I put her back. With a forefinger I once stroked the back of a red-breasted nuthatch as he was busy feeding on a tree.—Ernest Harold Baynes in St. Nicholas.

MAKING THE DOG GOOD.

Two trouble-hunters employed by a telephone company looking for a broken wire or for crossed wires in a suburb, located the trouble in a wire that crossed a private yard. While they were repairing the wire a savage dog of large size pounced on them, and to save himself one of the men struck the enraged brute on the head with the heavy pliers he had in his hand, killing it instantly. It was not a pleasant position to be in, and again, in self-defence, the men lost no time in getting back to headquarters. Not long afterward the telephone bell rang and a feminine voice called for the manager, who was informed that two of his men had killed her pet dog Yorick—"poor, good little Yorick, who had never harmed any one in all his life." The manager asked the men if they knew anything about the case, and the guilty one replied, his emotion aggravating his habit of stuttering, "I d-d-don't k-k-know any-t-t-t-t-thing ab-b-bout w-w-what Y-y-yorick used to b-b-be, b-b-but I k-know Y-yorick is a g-good d-d-dog-g-gone sure."—Forest and Stream.

THE TIE THAT BINDS.

I am sure that death is a pleasant thing—
I am sure it is sweet to lie
Alone, unmoved from spring to spring
As year by year goes by,
And I would go to that happy bed,
For my tired spirit's weal—
But there is a heart if I were dead
Whose love I could not feel.

And if I were sick in body and soul
And nothing on earth could cure—
If my doom were sealed beyond control
And the wreck of my life were sure;
If close to the edge of the grave I were pressed
By the wrath of the powers above,
I would still refuse that longed-for rest
That I still might feel that love.

The years are long and the miles are long
Between me and that love divine,
And the heart that beats for me leal and strong
Will never beat close to mine,
But in spite of the miles and all the years
And all that the world can give
Of blows and sorrows, of sighs and tears,
I can feel its power— and live.
—Cleveland Leader.

FARM IS RUN BY A WOMAN.

Abandoned Maine Estate Made to Pay by Proper Effort.

Mrs. Anette Bradshaw is a young woman who has become a prosperous farmer. She has converted an abandoned Maine estate into a profitable farm, with healthy herds and flocks, green fields and prosperous crops.

She has done this entirely without advice and with no practical experience in farming whatever. With the help only of her mother she took hold of a deserted place of 1,000 acres up in the northern part of Maine, near the Canadian line, organized it and rebuilt its structures, hired her help, selected her stock, purchased her equipment and set herself up as a landed proprietor intent on profit. Disregarding warnings and contrary advice, she introduced modern farming methods and improved machinery, new ideas in seeds and crops and has shown the natives what can be done with brains and enterprise in the cultivation of the soil.

It would be hard to find a person who looks less like a farmer than Mrs. Bradshaw. She doesn't even resemble one's idea of an "advanced" or "strong-minded" woman. On the contrary, she is altogether feminine in appearance. She is not more than 25 years old, tall, slender, graceful, with soft voice, brown eyes and fluffy brown hair.

Her farm is near the village of Brighton. The village contains only sixteen houses in all and is situated on a branch railroad line seventeen miles long. The farm itself is five miles from the village in a bleak, hilly country which can be reached only by execrable roads. When Mrs. Bradshaw took charge of it about 600 of its 1,000 acres were covered with timber. The rest of it was cleared, but about 300 acres of this was pasture land, so that only 100 acres were ready for cultivation.

"If anyone should ask my advice about buying and running a farm," says Mrs. Bradshaw, "I should say, 'Don't!' Farming is not an exact business, by any means, and calculations and estimates are of no account. The discouragements are often terrible. I shouldn't advise anyone to take up farming unless there is plenty of money on hand.

"I should give as one reason why we succeeded was that we took it for granted that we knew nothing when we started and so were ready to learn from any source. It was work all the time. There was no letting up for a moment. As it was, we made some expensive mistakes. For instance, I think we put on too much live stock to begin with. We could not raise enough feed to support them and hence had to buy.

"But we are beginning to see daylight now and I no longer have any doubt of its being a paying proposition. I am proud of what we have done and do not regret any of our worst experiences, because they enable me to love my farm all the more. I would not take anything for it. I do not ever intend to spend another year shut up in any house or office again."

FALSE COINS OF CRYSTAL

Gang of 200 French Counterfeiters Broken Up by Police.

Counterfeiting of money is not pursued as a criminal occupation to the extent it was formerly, nevertheless there is enough of it to keep the secret service department at Washington more or less busy. The stringent means taken to prevent the manufacture and distribution of bad money has much to do with the diminution in this class of crime. The principal efforts at counterfeiting are now confined to manufacturing coins of various denominations, and it is curious that in spite of these attempts the government does not deem it necessary to change from the original style of fashioning coins.

The earliest gold money used by the Chinese and Greeks was cube-shaped, but the necessity for preventing any interference with the coin after it had been stamped led to the adoption of a regular form, and though hexagonal or octagonal coins are to be found, the received shape of the coin is that of a flat circle, each side of which is stamped, as well as in many cases on the edge, just as it is today in this country.

Then the weight and fineness of the metal are indicators of its genuineness. It is true also that a large sized piece of metal is easier to tamper with than a smaller, hence the custom of coining more small pieces. The sound or "ring" of a coin has been always been considered a fine test of its worth, but this theory received quite a blow recently by the discovery in Paris of the circulation of $60,000 worth of false 10-franc pieces. These false coins were made from crystal, had the exact weight, and produced the same ringing sound when tossed upon the counter, as the genuine gold prices. This was the first time in France that crystal had been employed in counterfeiting. The only defects in the parts was that the false coins were so brittle that when thrown with considerable force upon a marble slab they would break into splinters.

A band of over 200 associates was connected with the disposal of these coins, and it was only through the dissipation of some of them, and the payment of all their bills in 10-franc pieces that detection followed.

THE EARS OF INSECTS.

Simply because a bee has no ears on the sides of its head it is no sign whatever that it is wholly without some sort of an auditory nerve. This is proved by the fact that grasshoppers, crickets, locusts and flies all have their ears situated in queer places—under the wings, on the middle of the body and even on the sides of their legs. The common house fly does its hearing by means of some little rows of corpuscles which are situated on the knobbed threads which occupy the place which are taken up by the hind wings of other species of insects. The garden slug or shelless snail has its organs of hearing situated on each side of its neck, and the common grasshopper has them on each of its broad, flat thighs. In some of the smaller insects they are at the bases of the wings and in others on the bottom of the feet.—Scranton Truth.

SAGACITY OF A SHEEP DOG

He Has a Personal Acquaintance With Each One of the Flock.

What a herd dog has first to learn is to know everyone of 200 or 300 sheep and to know them both by sight and smell. This he does thoroughly. When Watterson was running sheep on the plains he had a young collie not yet put to the herd, but kept about the pumping plant. As the sheep came in by hundreds to the troughs the dog grew so to know them that when they had picked up a stray from another band he discovered it from afar off and darting as a hornet, nipping and yelping, parted it out from the band. At the time no mere man would have pretended without the aid of the brand to recognize any of the thousands that bore it.

How long recollection stays by the dog is not certain, but at least a twelvemonth, as was proved to Filon Girard, after he had lost a third of his band when the Santa Anna came roaring up the Lone Pine with a cloud of saffron dust on its wings. After shearing of next year, passing close to another band, Filon's dogs set themselves unbidden to routing out of it and rounding with their own nearly twenty head, which the herder, being an honest man, freely admitted he had picked up on the mesa following after Filon the spring before.

Quick to know the willful and unbidable members of a flock, the wise collie is not sparing in bites, and following after a stubborn stray will often throw it and stand guard until help arrives or the sheep shows a better mind.

But the herder who has a dog trained at the difficult work of herding sheep through the chutes and runways into boats and cars for transportation is the fortunate fellow.

There was Pete's dog Bourdaloue, that at the Stockton landing, with no assistance, put 800 wild sheep from the highlands on the boat in eight minutes by running along the backs of the flock until he had picked out the stubborn or stupid leaders that caused the sheep to jam in the runway and by sharp bites set them forward, himself treading the backs of the racing flock like the premier equestrienne of the circus, which all the men of the shipping cheered to see.—Harper's Magazine.

MOUNTAIN GUIDES LOST THEIR NERVE

Miss Peck Will Make Another Attempt Upon Highest Andean Peak.

Miss Annie Peck, whose chief pleasure is climbing mountains, has returned to New York from Peru, beaten in her attempt to climb the highest of the Andes, beaten not by the mountain itself, but by the worthlessness of the men she employed as guides and porters on the expedition. She is convinced that she would have reached the summit but for the faults of her men and says she is going back with Swiss mountain men to make another attempt.

As it was she reached a height of 18,000 feet, being then about 2,000 feet below the summit. This was at her first attempt, for her men deserted and the rest got drunk on the alcohol which was carried as fuel for cooking. Besides they were all afraid of the trip, and especially as they approached the top of the mountain, of which they have a superstitious dread.

The second attempt was like the first, except that the men gave out sooner and so less progress was made before the attempt had to be abandoned. One of the pleasant beliefs her men declared was that there were devils in the air and that if they gained the summit where no man had ever set foot and where the spirit of Huascan sleeps they would all be turned to stone.—Hartford Times.

WHAT BOYS LEARNED 300 YEARS AGO

Schoolboys in old England took to Latin and Greek at an early age. At St. Savior's grammar school, Southwark, in 1611, a pupil of seven years and three months was admitted as an ordinary occurrence, who signed his form of admission, stating himself to be "reading and learning in the Accidence, and entering into Propria quae Maribus, etc.; and also Tully his second epistle, among those gathered by Sternius, and Corderius' dialogues, etc." The hours of study were long, too. An old record says that from March till September "the child is to come at 6 in the morning and be at school till 11. Again at 1 and tarry till 6; the rest of the year he is to begin in the morning at 7 and leave at 5 in the afternoon. The maister will not give leave to play but once a week." The maister was to be "skilled in the Latin, and able to teach grammar, oratory, poetry and Greek, as also the principles of Hebrew. He is to be of a wise, social and loving disposition, not hasty or furious, or of ill example; he shall discern the nature of every child—if such may be discerned."

GRASSES FOR ARID PLAINS

N. E. Hansen, agricultural explorer of the United States department of agriculture, arrived yesterday from the Orient. He has been on a mission for the department, touring the Orient to ascertain the plants, grasses and shrubs that will thrive best in the colder desert regions of North America. He brought a large quantity of seeds of hundreds of varieties which he says will thrive and make the arid plains of the United States "blossom like a rose."

Hansen left Washington, D. C., on July 17 last. He first went to England and then to Denmark, Lapland, St. Petersburg, Siberia and Vladivostok. During the trip he was getting seeds and plants which he feels will meet the requirements needed for grass growing and cattle feeding in cold regions of this country. In speaking of his travels he said:

"I have brought thousands of seeds that I am sure will thrive and grow in our cold districts where the rigors of the winter are the most severe. I expect to contribute the first item of experiment in planting the seeds that I think will thrive best. The result of this work will be to make the American deserts smaller.

"There is no reason why these deserts of ours should not be covered with grasses and trees in the same way as northern Siberia is covered."—San Francisco Call.

QUEER THINGS IN KANSAS

A Kansas City man has just succeeded in getting a patent on an electric motor fastened on a cow's back, the electricity being generated by a dynamo attached to her tail. It strains the milk and hangs up the pail and the strainer. A small phonograph accompanies the outfit and yells "So!" when the cow moves. If she kicks a hinged arm catches the milk stool and lams her over the back.—Osawatomie Globe.

BOSTON'S AMAZEMENT.

At just about the time Boston completes her Charles River basin and embankment, two or three years hence, New York city will come into the use of fourteen tunnels under the rivers on either side of Manhattan island.

Altogether Aladdin's lamp and its fabled construction work is simply nowhere with Manhattan, the marvel city. —Boston Transcript.

THE WOMAN IN THE ALCOVE

By ANNA KATHARINE GREEN

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VII.

Not to be outdone by the editor, I insert the article here with all its details, the importance of which I trust I have anticipated.

Santa Fe, N. M., April —.

Arrived in Santa Fe, I inquired where Abner Fairbrother could be found. I was told that he was at his mine, sick.

Upon inquiring as to the location of the Placide, I was informed that it was fifteen miles or so distant in the mountains, and upon my expressing an intention of going there immediately, I was given what I thought very unnecessary advice and then directed to a certain livery stable, where I was told I could get the right kind of a horse and such equipment as I stood in need of.

I thought I was equipped all right as it was, but I said nothing and went on to the livery stable. Here I was shown a horse which I took to at once and was about to mount, when a pair of leggings was brought to me.

"You will need these for your journey," said the man.

"Journey!" I repeated. "Fifteen miles!"

The livery stable keeper—a half-breed with a peculiarly pleasant smile—cocked up his shoulders with the remark:

"Three men as willing but as inexperienced as yourself have attempted the same journey during the last week and they all came back before they reached the divide. You will probably come back, too; but I shall give you as fair a start as if I knew you were going straight through."

"But a woman has done it," said I; "a nurse from the hospital went up that very road last week."

"Oh, women! they can do anything—women who are nurses. But they don't start off alone. You are going alone."

"Yes," I remarked grimly. "Newspaper correspondents make their journeys singly when they can."

"Oh! you are a newspaper correspondent! Why do so many men from the papers want to see that sick old man? Because he's so rich?"

"Don't you know?" I asked.

He did not seem to.

I wondered at his ignorance but did not enlighten him.

"Follow the trail and ask your way from time to time. All the goatherds know where the Placide mine is."

Such were his simple instructions as he headed my horse toward the canyon. But as I drew off, he shouted out:

"If you get stuck, leave it to the horse. He knows more about it than you do."

With a vague gesture toward the northwest, he turned away, leaving me in contemplation of the grandest scenery I had yet come upon in all my travels.

Fifteen miles! but those miles lay through the very heart of the mountains, ranging anywhere from six to seven thousand feet high. In ten minutes the city and all signs of city life were out of sight. In five more I was seemingly as far removed from all civilization as if I had gone a hundred miles into the wilderness.

As my horse settled down to work, picking his way, now here and there, sometimes over the brown earth, hard and baked as in a thousand furnaces, and sometimes over the stunted grass whose needle-like stalks seemed never to have known moisture, I let my eyes roam to such peaks as were not cut off from view by the nearer hillsides, and wondered whether the snow which capped them was whiter than any other or the blue of the sky bluer, that the two together had the effect upon me of cameo work on a huge and unapproachable scale.

Certainly the effect of these grand mountains, into which you leap without any preparation from the streets and market places of America's oldest city, is such as is not easily described.

We struck water now and then—narrow water courses which my horse followed in midstream, and, more interesting yet, goatherds with their flocks, Mexicans all, who seemed to understand no English, but were picturesque enough to look at and a welcome break in the extreme lonesomeness of the way.

I had been told that they would serve me as guides if I felt at all doubtful of the trail, and in one or two instances they proved to be of decided help. They could gesticulate, if they could not speak English, and when I tried them with the one word Placide they would nod and point out which of the many side canyons I was to follow. But they always looked up as they did so, up, up, till I took to looking up, too, and when, after miles multiplied indefinitely by the winding of the trail, I came out upon a ledge from which a full view of the opposite range could be had, and saw fronting me, from the side of one of its tremendous peaks, the gap of a vast hole not two hundred feet from the snow line, I knew that, inaccessible as it looked, I was gazing up at the opening of Abner Fairbrother's new mine, the Placide.

The experience was a strange one. The two ranges approached so nearly that it seemed as if a ball might be tossed from one to the other. But the chasm between was stupendous. I grew dizzy as I looked downward and saw the endless zigzags yet to be traversed step by step before the bottom of the canyon could be reached, and then the equally interminable zigzags up the acclivity beyond, all of which I must trace, step by step, before I could hope to arrive at the camp, which, from where I stood, looked to be almost within hail of my voice.

I have described the mine as a hole. That was all I saw at first—a great black hole in the dark brown earth of the mountain side, from which ran down a still darker streak into the waste places far below it. But as I looked longer I saw that it was faced by a ledge cut out of the friable soil, on which I was now able to descry the pronounced white of two or three tent-tops and some other signs of life, encouraging enough to the eye of one whose lot it was to crawl like a fly up that tremendous mountain side.

Truly I could understand why those three men, probably newspaper correspondents like myself, had turned back to Santa Fe, after a glance from my present outlook. But though I understood I did not mean to duplicate their retreat.

The sight of those tents, the thought of what one of them contained, inspired me with new courage, and, releasing my grip upon the rein, I allowed my patient horse to proceed.

Shortly after this I passed the divide—that is where the water sheds both ways—then the descent began. It was zigzag, just as the climb had been, but I preferred the climb. I did not have the unfathomable spaces so constantly before me, nor was my imagination so active. It was fixed on heights to be attained rather than valleys to roll into. However, I did not roll.

The Mexican saddle held me securely at whatever angle I was poised, and once the bottom was reached, I found that I could face, with considerable equanimity, the corresponding ascent. Only, as I saw how steep the climb bade fair to be, I did not see how I was ever to come down again. Going up was possible, but the descent—

However, as what goes up must in the course of nature come down, I put this question aside and gave my horse his head, after encouraging him with a few blades of grass, which he seemed to find edible enough, though they had the look and something of the feel of spun glass.

How we got there you must ask this good animal, who took all the responsibility and did all the work. I merely clung and balanced, and at times, when he rounded the end of a zigzag, for instance, I even shut my eyes, though the prospect was magnificent. At last even his patience seemed to give out, and he stopped and trembled. But before I could open my eyes on the abyss beneath he made another effort. I felt the brush of tree branches across my face, and, looking up, saw before me the ledge or platform dotted with tents, at which I had looked with such longing from the opposite hillsides.

Simultaneously I heard voices, and saw approaching a bronzed and bearded man with strongly-marked Scotch features and a determined air.

"The doctor!" I involuntarily exclaimed, with a glance at the small and curious tent before which he stood guard.

"Yes, the doctor," he answered in unexpectedly good English. "And who are you? Have you brought the mail and those medicines I sent for?"

"No," I replied with as propitiatory a smile as I could muster up in face of his brusk forbidding expression. "I came on my own errand. I am a representative of the New York ——, and I hope you will not deny me a word with Mr. Fairbrother."

With a gesture I hardly knew how to interpret he took my horse by the rein and led us on a few steps toward another large tent, where he motioned me to descend. Then he laid his hand on my shoulder and, forcing me to meet his eye, said:

"You have made this journey—I believe you said from New York—to see Mr. Fairbrother. Why?"

"Because Mr. Fairbrother is at present the most sought-for man in America," I returned boldly. "His wife—you know about his wife—"

"No. How should I know about his wife? I know what his temperature is and what his respiration is—but his wife? What about his wife. He don't know anything about her now himself; he is not allowed to read letters."

"But you read the papers. You must have known, before you left Santa Fe, of Mrs. Fairbrother's foul and most mysterious murder in New York. It has been the theme of two continents for the last ten days."

He shrugged his shoulders, which might mean anything, and confined his reply to a repetition of my own words.

"Mrs. Fairbrother murdered!" he exclaimed, but in a suppressed voice, to which point was given by the cautious look he cast behind him at the tent which had drawn my attention. "He must not know it, man. I could not answer for his life if he received the least shock in his present critical condition. Murdered? When?"

"Ten days ago, at a ball in New York. It was after Mr. Fairbrother left the city. He was expected to return, after hearing the news, but he seems to have kept straight on to his destination. He was not very fond of his wife—that is, they have not been living together for the last year. But he could not help feeling the shock of her death which he must have heard of somewhere along the route."

"He has said nothing in his delirium to show that he knew it. It is possible, just possible, that he didn't read the papers. He could not have been well for days before he reached Santa Fe."

"When were you called to attend him?"

"The very night after he reached this place. It was thought he wouldn't live to reach the camp. But he is a man of great pluck. He held up till his foot touched this platform. Then he succumbed."

"If he was as sick as that," I muttered, "why did he leave Santa Fe? He must have known what it would mean to be sick here."

"I don't think he did. This is his first visit to the mine. He evidently knew nothing of the difficulties of the road. But he would not stop. He was determined to reach the camp, even after he had been given a sight of it from the opposite mountain. He told them that he had once crossed the Sierras in midwinter. But he wasn't a sick man then."

"Doctor, they don't know who killed his wife."

"He didn't."

"I know, but under such circumstances every fact bearing on the event is of immense importance. There is one which Mr. Fairbrother only can make clear. It can be said in a word—"

The grim doctor's eye flashed angrily and I stopped.

"Were you a detective from the district attorney's office in New York, sent on with special powers to examine him, I should still say what I am going to say now. While Mr. Fairbrother's temperature and pulse remain where they now are, no one shall see him and no one shall talk to him save myself and his nurse."

I turned with a sick look of disappointment toward the road up which I had so lately come.

"Have I panted, sweltered, trembled, for three mortal hours on the worst trail a man ever traversed to go back with nothing for my journey? That seems to me hard lines. Where is the manager of this mine?"

The doctor pointed toward a man bending over the edge of the great hole from which, at that moment, a line of Mexicans was issuing, each with a sack on his back which he flung down before what looked like a furnace built of clay.

"That's he. Mr. Haines, of Philadelphia. What do you want of him?"

"Permission to stay the night. Mr. Fairbrother may be better tomorrow."

"I won't allow it and I am master here, so far as my patient is concerned. You couldn't stay here without talking, and talking makes excitement, and excitement is just what he cannot stand. A week from now I will see about it—that is, if my patient continues to improve. I am not sure that he will."

"Let me spend that week here. I'll not talk any more than the dead. Maybe the manager will let me carry sacks."

"Look here," said the doctor, edging me farther and farther away from the tent he hardly let out of his sight for a moment. "You're a canny lad, and shall have your bite and something to drink before you take your way back. But back you go before sunset and with this message: No man from any paper north or south will be received here till I hang out a blue flag. I say blue, for that is the color of my bandana. When my patient is in a condition to discuss murder I'll hoist it from his tent-top. It can be seen from the divide, and if you want to camp there on the lookout, well and good. As for the police, that's another matter. I will see them if they come, but they need not expect to talk to my patient. You may say so down there. It will save scrambling up this trail to no purpose."

"You may count on me," said I; "trust a New York correspondent to do the right thing at the right time to head off the boys. But I doubt if they will believe me."

"In that case I shall have a barricade thrown up fifty feet down the mountain side," said he.

"But the mail and your supplies?"

"Oh, the burros can make their way up. We shan't suffer."

"You are certainly master," I remarked.

"All this time I had been using my eyes. There was not much to see, but what there was was romantically interesting. Aside from the furnace and what was going on there, there was little else but a sleeping-tent, a cooking-tent, and the small one I had come on first, which, without the least doubt, contained the sick man. This last tent was of a peculiar construction and showed the primitive nature of everything at this height. It consisted simply of a cloth thrown over a thing like a trapeze. This cloth did not even come to the ground on either side, but stopped short a foot or so from the flat mound of adobe which serves as a base or floor for hut or tent in New Mexico. The rear of the simple tent abutted on the mountain-side; the opening was toward the valley. I felt an intense desire to look into this opening—so intense that I thought I would venture on an attempt to gratify it. Scrutinizing the solute face of the man before me and flattering myself that I detected signs of humor underlying his professional brusk ness I asked, somewhat mournfully, if he would let me go away without so much as a glance at the man I had come so far to see. "A glimpse would satisfy me now," I assured him, as the hint of a twinkle flashed in his eye. "Surely there will be no harm in that. I'll take it in steal of supper."

He smiled, but not encouragingly, and I was feeling very despondent, indeed, when the canvas on which our eyes were fixed suddenly shook and the calm figure of a woman stepped out before us, clad in the simplest garb, but showing in every line of face and form a character of mingled kindness and shrewdness. She was evidently on the lookout for the doctor, for she made a sign as she saw him and returned instantly into the tent.

"Mr. Fairbrother has just fallen asleep," he explained. "It isn't discipline and I shall have to apologize to Miss Serra, but if you will promise not to speak nor make the least disturbance I will let you take the one peep you prefer to supper."

"I promise," said I.

Leading the way to the opening, he whispered a word to the nurse, then motioned me to look in. The sight was a simple one, but to me very impressive. The owner of palaces, a man to whom millions were as thousands to such poor devils as myself, lay on an improvised bed of evergreens, wrapped in a horse blanket and with nothing better than another of these rolled up under his head. At his side sat his nurse on what looked like the uneven stump of a tree. Close to her hand was a tolerably flat stone, on which I saw arranged a number of bottles and such other comforts as were absolutely necessary to a proper care of the sufferer.

That was all. In these few words I have told the whole story. To be sure, this simple tent, perched seven thousand feet and more above sea-level, had one advantage which even his great house in New York could not offer. This was the outlook. Lying as he did facing the valley, he had only to open his eyes to catch a full view of the panorama of sky and mountain stretched out before him. It was glorious; whether seen at morning, noon or night, glorious. But I doubt if he would not gladly have exchanged it for a sight of his home wall.

As I started to go, a stir took place in the blanket wrapped about his chin, and I caught a glimpse of the iron gray head and hollow cheeks of the great financier. He was a very sick man. Even I could see that. Had I obtained the permission I sought and been allowed to ask him one of the many burning questions on my tongue, I should have received only delirium for reply. There was no reaching that clouded intelligence now, and I felt grateful to the doctor for convincing me of it.

I told him so and thanked him quite warmly when we were well away from the tent, and his answer was almost kindly, though he made no effort to hide his impatience and anxiety to see me go. The looks he cast at the sun were significant, and, having no wish to antagonize him and every wish to visit the spot again, I moved toward my horse with the intention of untying him.

To my surprise the doctor held me back.

"You can't go tonight," said he, "your horse has hurt himself."

It was true. There was something the matter with the animal's left forefoot. As the doctor lifted it, the manager came up. He agreed with the doctor. I could not make the descent to Santa Fe on that horse that night. Did I feel elated? Rather. I had no wish to descend. Yet I was far from foreseeing what the night was to bring me.

I was turned over to the manager, but not without a final injunction from the doctor. "Not a word to any one about your errand! Not a word about the New York tragedy, as you value Mr. Fairbrother's life."

"Not a word," said I.

Then he left me.

To see the sun go down and the moon come up from a ledge hung, as it were, in mid air! The experience was novel—but I refrain. I have more important matters to relate.

I was given a bunk at the extreme end of the long sleeping tent, and turned in with the rest. I expected to sleep, but on finding that I could catch a sight of the sick tent from under the canvas, I experienced such fascination in watching this forbidden spot that midnight came before I had closed my eyes. Then all desire to sleep left me, for the patient began to moan and presently to talk, and, the stillness of the solitary height being something abnormal, I could sometimes catch the very words. Devoid as they were of all rational meaning, they excited my curiosity to the burning point; for who could tell if he might not say something bearing on the mystery?

But that fevered mind had recurred to early scenes and the babble which came to my ears was all of mining camps in the Rockies and the dicker of horses. Perhaps the uneasy movement of my horse pulling at the end of his tether had disturbed him. Perhaps—

But at the inner utterance of the second "perhaps" I found myself up on my elbow listening with all my ears, and staring with wide-stretched eyes at the thicket of stunted trees where the road debouched on the platform. Something was astir there besides my horse. I could catch sounds of an unmistakable nature. A rider was coming up the trail.

Slipping back into my place, I turned toward the doctor, who lay some two or three bunks nearer the opening. He had started up, too, and in a moment was out of the tent. I do not think he had observed my action, for it was very dark where I lay and his back had been turned toward me. As for the others, they slept like the dead, only they made more noise.

Interested—everything is interesting at such a height—I brought my eye to bear on the ledge, and soon saw by the limpid light of a full moon the stiff, short branches of the trees, on which my gaze was fixed, give way to an advancing horse and rider.

"Haloo!" saluted the doctor in a whisper, which was in itself a warning. "Easy there! We have sickness in this camp and it's a late hour for visitors."

"I know."

The answer was subdued, but earnest.

"I'm the magistrate of this district. I've a question to ask this sick man, on behalf of the New York chief of police, who is a personal friend of mine. It is connected with—"

"Hush!"

The doctor had seized him by the arm and turned his face away from the sick tent. Then the two heads came together and an argument began.

I could not hear a word of it, but their motions were eloquent. My sympathy was with the magistrate, of course, and I watched eagerly while he passed a letter over to the doctor, who vainly strove to read it by the light of the moon. Finding this impossible, he was about to return it, when the other struck a match and lit a lantern hanging from the horn of his saddle. The two heads came together again, but as quickly separated with every appearance of irreconcilement, and I was settling back with sensations of great disappointment, when a sound fell on the night so unexpected to all concerned that with a common impulse each eye sought the sick tent.

"Water! will someone give me water?" a voice had cried, quietly and with none of the delirium which had hitherto rendered it unnatural.

The doctor started for the tent. There was the quickness of surprise in his movement and the gesture he made to the magistrate, as he passed in, reawakened an expectation in my breast which made me doubly watchful.

Providence was intervening in our favor, and I was not surprised to see him presently reissue with the nurse, whom he drew into the shadow of the trees, where they had a short conference. If she returned alone into the tent after this conference I should know that the matter was at an end and that the doctor had decided to maintain his authority against that of the magistrate. But she remained outside and the magistrate was invited to join her council; when they again left the shadow of the trees it was to approach the tent.

The magistrate, who was in the rear, could not have more than passed the opening, but I thought him far enough inside not to detect any movement on my part, so I took advantage of the situation to worm myself out of my corner and across the ledge to where the tent made a shadow in the moonlight.

Crouching close, and laying my ear against the canvas, I listened.

The n

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ceased in his direction and I was left to enjoy my triumph and to listen with anxious interest to the strange and unintelligible sounds which accompanied the descent of the horseman down the face of the cliff, and finally to watch with a fascination, which drew me to my knees, the passage of that sparkling star of light hanging from his saddle. It crept to and fro across the side of the opposite mountain as he threaded its endless zigzags and finally disappeared over the brow into the invisible canyons beyond.

With the disappearance of this beacon came lassitude and sleep, through whose hazy atmosphere floated wild sentences from the sick tent, which showed that the patient was back again in Nevada, quarreling over the price of a horse which was to carry him beyond the reach of some threatening avalanche.

When next morning I came to depart, the doctor took me by both hands and looked me straight in the eyes.

"You heard," he said.

"How do you know?" I asked.

"I can tell a satisfied man when I see him," he growled, throwing down my hands with that same humorous twinkle in his eyes which had encouraged me from the first.

I made no answer, but I shall remember the lesson.

One detail more. When I started on my own descent I found why the leggings, with which I had been provided, were so indispensable. I was not allowed to ride; indeed, riding down those steep declivities was impossible. No horse could preserve his balance with a rider on his back. I slid, so did my horse, and only in the valley beneath did we come together again.

VIII.

The success of this interview provoked other attempts on the part of the reporters who now flocked into the southwest. Ere long particulars began to pour in of Mr. Fairbrother's painful journey south, after his illness set in. The clerk of the hotel in El Moro, where the great mine owner's name was found registered at the time of the murder, told a story which made very good reading for those who were more interested in the sufferings and experiences of the millionaire husband of the dead lady than in those of the unhappy but comparatively insignificant man upon whom public opinion had cast the odium of her death.

It seems that when the first news came of the great crime which had taken place in New York, Mr. Fairbrother was, as sent from the hotel on a prospecting tour through the adjacent mountains. Couriers had been sent after him, and it was one of these who finally brought him into town. He had been found wandering alone on horseback among the defiles of an untraveled region, sick and almost incoherent from fever. Indeed, his condition was such that neither the courier nor such others as saw him had the heart to tell him the dreadful news from New York, or even to show him the papers. To their great relief, he betrayed no curiosity in them. All he wanted was a berth in the first train going south, and this was an easy way for them out of a great responsibility. They listened to his wishes and saw him safely aboard, with such alacrity and with so many precautions against his being disturbed that they have never doubted that he left El Moro in total ignorance, not onl yof the circumstances of his great bereavement, but of the bereavement itself.

This ignorance, which he appeared to have carried with him to the Placide, was regarded by those who knew him best as proving the truth of the affirmation elicited from him in the pauses of his delirium of the genuineness of the stone which had passed from his hands to those of his wife at the time of their separation; and, further dispatches coming in, some private and some official, but all insisting upon the fact that it would be weeks before he would be in a condition to submit to any sort of examination on a subject so painful, the authorities in New York decided to wait no longer for his testimony, but to proceed at once with the inquest.

Great as is the temptation to give a detailed account of the proceedings which were of such moment to myself, and to every word of which I listened with the eagerness of a novice and the anguish of a woman who sees her lover's reputation at the mercy of a verdict which may stigmatize him as a possible criminal, I see no reason for encumbering my narrative with what, for the most part, would be a mere repetition of facts already known to you.

Mr. Durand's intimate and suggestive connection with this crime, the explanations he had to give of this connection, frequently bizarre and, I must acknowledge, not always convincing—nothing could alter these nor change the fact of the undoubted cowardice he displayed in hiding Mrs. Fairbrother's gloves in my unfortunate little bag.

As for the mystery of the warning, it remained as much a mystery as ever. Nor did any better success follow an attempt to fix the ownership of the stiletto, though a half-day was exhausted in an endeavor to show that the latter might have come into Mr. Durand's possession in some of the many visits he was known to have made of late to various curio shops in and out of New Yory city:*

I had expected all this, just as I had expected Mr. Grey to be absent from the proceedings and his testimony ignored.

* Mr. Durand's visits to the curio-shops, as explained by him, were made with a view of finding a casket in which to place his diamond. This explanation was looked upon with as much doubt as the others he had offered where the situation seemed to be of a compromising character.

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But this expectation did not make the ordeal any easier, and when I noticed the effect of witness after witness leaving the stand without having improved Mr. Durand's position by a jot or offering any new clue capable of turning suspicion into other directions, I felt my spirit harden and my purpose strengthen till I hardly knew myself. I must have frightened my uncle, for his hand was always on my arm and his chiding voice in my ear, bidding me beware, not only for my own sake and his, but for that of Mr. Durand, whose eye was seldom away from my face.

The verdict, however, was not the one I had so deeply dreaded. While it did not exonerate Mr. Durand, it did not openly accuse him, and I was on the point of giving him a smile of congratulation and renewed hope when I saw my little detective—the one who had spied the gloves in my bag at the ball—advance and place his hand upon his arm.

The police had gone a step further than the coroner's jury, and Mr. Durand was arrested before my eyes, on a charge of murder.

(To be continued.)

The Sunday School.

EARLY LIGHT ON LATE NEWS.

The International Sunday School Lesson for January 20 is, "Man's Sin and God's Promise." Gen. 3:16, 13-15. The Golden Text is, "For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." 1 Cor. 15:22.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

In the daily newspaper, as clearly as in the old Genesis narrative, we read the tragic story of the fall of man. Some sin is usually the day's "big news." Most of the "extras" that newsboys cry are the stories of human iniquity. The truth of man's fall is daily proved before the eyes of everybody who lives with his fellows. No sincere-minded person will quibble about the patent fact that man, who was made to walk upright, is apt to stumble and fall, and even to grovel. The fall of Adam—whether Adam be regarded as an individual or as a prototype of the race—is one of the points about which scientists and theologians may split hairs, but which the plain man of common sense sees to be really self-evident.

It is not a pretty subject. Some sensitive persons would eliminate the record of all crime from the newspapers. They would expurgate the serpent from Genesis. They would have their daily path scented with rosewater. To their taste it is better to rhapsodize over the nobility and dignity and godliness of human nature; and they wax poetical about the glory of manhood. All of which is well enough in its place, but, if we would prove our fitneness to live in a world of flesh and blood men and women, we must be willing to face things as they are. And one of the potent, far-reaching and everywhere present facts of life is the depravity of human nature.

An Unexpurgated Book.

This big book, which tells the world the most of what it knows concerning human nature, right here and now, as well as concerning the diviner state toward which the race is looking, has the faculty of bringing men face to face with the great actualities. It does not gloss over realities, nor blink at facts. It is on every page true to truth. Sin is a factor in human existence, as old as the Garden of Eden, as new as the crime of the latest thieving bank official who cloaks over his evil deeds under the garb of religion.

This tragedy in the fair story of the first paradise, we find the tempter; and the serpent has never since been absent from any of life's beautiful gardens. The first man had to prove his right to dwell in his state of bliss by the exercise of self-sovereignty and all his sons and daughters title to happiness and purity only on the same terms. It is an old delusion, dear to immature minds, that in more favorable circumstances than the present they would be nobler in character. Real righteousness is not a matter of environment. The monks in their old who thought to escape temptation by fleeing to desert caves found that the tempter went with them, in unabated power to the remotest fastnesses of the wilderness. Temptation existed in Eden, and it exists everywhere else.

After all, temptation is the test of character, and a necessary test. The tree of knowledge is God's tribute to man. It is a recognition of the divine in the human. Without it, in a state of perfect security from evil, the parents of the race could never have achieved their possibilities. Soft circumstances make soft spirits; a hard lot makes hardy lives. In a serpent-less Eden, without a prohibited tree, man would have acquired no kingly characteristics; his goodness would have been worth nothing. There must be a tree from which by the exercise of his own will and by his own self-control man will abstain from eating. It is not the boy who is reared with his hand forever in the nurse's hand, and who is kept away from all places of dirt and danger, who grows up into strong, self-reliant manhood. There must be temptation before there can be character. Resistance to evil is the very warp of goodness.

Dallying With Danger.

The instant a bank clerk begins to consider how easy it would be for him to "borrow" bank funds in order to "play the races," he steps out to the brink of the precipice of moral disaster. When a young man once gives habitation in his imagination to evil thoughts he is straightway in direct danger of moral collapse. When Eve began to hold a spicy conversation with the serpent, she put the moral welfare of humanity in jeopardy. It is always a mistake, and only a mistake, to dally with temptation or to argue with the devil. Eve had dishonored Jehovah in her mind before she dishonored him by her deed.

No such gross or material thing as eating the luscious and beautiful fruit of a certain prohibited tree constituted the fall. The real temptation, of which this act was but an outward expression, was spiritual, being nothing less than the temptation to disbelieve God's word and to doubt His goodness. The serpent speciously promised Eve what she accepted as better than God's program—the critic, who always follows in the train of every constructor, somehow has a way of making it appear that He could have improved things. The subtle insinuation which entraped Eve was that man could devise for himself a better fortune than God designed for him, and of course this was an insult to God, though flattering to Eve's vanity. The deepest irreverence and lack of faith is thus to question His wisdom and His love.

What would have been success for our first parents would likewise be success for the most modern of their descendants, namely, instead of trying to carve out a career for themselves, to discover and follow the divine plan for their life. Apart from the line of God's purpose a man can come to nothing but failure. The first sin was close kin to all the world of sinning that has followed in its wake, inasmuch as it was lack of faith in God.

Like a good wife Eve shared with her husband. She had been deluded into believing that it was well to eat the fruit of the tree of knowledge, and when she divided with Adam there seems to have been no thought in her mind of tempting him. However, he paid dearly for her sin; thereafter, she who was created from the side of man to be his equal and helpmeet, was condemned to be subject to her husband. The fall had compensations, it brought husband and wife together, as sorrow always does; and if Adam was driven from paradise because of woman's weakness, she went out with him to make a new paradise of earth, as she has ever since been doing.

The First Excuses.

Some fashions change and some do not. One which was set in the Garden of Eden has persisted in growing popularity down to the present day, namely, the fashion of making excuses for our blunders and offenses instead of standing up manfully and acknowledging them. Has a mistake been made somewhere in the office? See how everybody, and the real culprit in particular, fends off blame by ingenious excuses. Persons who are really stupid at every other art show themselves skillful in evading responsibility for their shortcomings. Adam first began this unmanly practice when, called to account by the Lord in his place of hiding, whither his conscience had driven him (when man lost his innocence he gained a conscience), Adam ungallantly laid the blame on his wife. Eve followed her husband's example and laid the blame on the serpent—lower than which it could not go.

As a matter of simple truthfulness, each of us is to blame for his own sinning. Every attempt to place the responsibility elsewhere is only a confession of weakness and cowardice. Nobody is ever made to sin by anybody else; each child of Adam is as free a moral agent as were his first parents. Whoever is an improvement on his ancestors will not need the offense of cravenness to his outer sinning, but will stand up stoutly under the burden of his own deeds.

The Light in the Gloom.

The very first mention of the labor question is to be found in this third chapter of Genesis. All the strikes and boycotts and strife, open and secret, between employer and employed, hark back to the day when labor was made a curse, instead of a delight. In his estate of bliss, Adam doubtless toiled, but it was easy, congenial and remunerative labor. Outside of Eden, though, work became repellant, hard and toilsome. One commentator (Quarry) says, "Dislike to labor in due moderation is itself a sinful consequence of the fall, and the natural reluctance to excessive labor makes the necessity of it, in a state of society that is partly the result of sin, a real punishment. The inequality in the amount of labor each has to perform, the differences in its kind, the discontent that each feels with the irksomeness of his own work, of which he is sensible, as compared with that of others, which he does not feel, and therefore does not think as great as that of his own labor; the difficulty that so many find by their unequal labor to maintain their existence in a selfish and rapacious world—all these, and many other effects of human sin, have made the labor that would have been man's happiness in his innocence, and so often is his happiness now, to be at the same time a punishment."

In all this gloomy story there is one ray of light; man went out from the Garden of Eden with a candle of hope in his hand. To the serpent God said—and the shamed and crushed man and woman lifted up their heads at the word—"I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel." One has only to look around at the outcropping sin on every side to realize that the latter part of this prophecy is true. The fangs of the old serpent have been buried deeply in the heel of mankind.

On the other hand, the seed of the woman is surely crushing the serpent's head. Ever since that first signal victory in the Garden, evil has been facing ultimate defeat. This article is being written on the other side of the earth from where it will be read, and I can testify that there is a slow, steady and visible increase of the reign of the woman's Son, whose reign is righteousness, over the nations of the earth. In spite of all discouragements and setbacks, the truth of God is overcoming the evil one. Old Satan's sway has been wonderfully complete in many places, but it is assuredly being broken. The world is growing better, and the second Adam is restoring all that was lost by the first.

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BRAZILIAN NAVY IS A WONDER

Has Lots of Officers and Its Ships Are Covered With Barnacles.

The Brazilian navy is a mysterious institution. Its history is brilliant with the names of brave officers, gallant seamen, clever navigators. To it aspired the aristocracy of old Brazil. It led one revolution and its cocky cadets at Rio thought themselves important enough to start another. The navy department has built on its own plans and from native products a first-class battleship, and as the squadron lies at anchor in the Bay of Rio it presents an imposing appearance.

There are 40 vessels all told, but many of them are "undergoing repairs;" they have one admiral and the relative quota of officers down to 240 second lieutenants, and they all like to wear uniforms. But when the ships are examined they are found to be covered with barnacles. When there is a cruise to a foreign port the officers have been known to sell the coal to pay their gambling debts and burn the furniture to keep the fires in the engine alight, and when ordered to steer for the mouth of the Amazon their navigating skill was so poor that the officers could not find a certain island on the chart.

The army imitates the army because they have happened to be on opposite sides of a revolution or two, and each seems to think that it alone represents the aristocracy of the land. On paper the entire country can mobilize an army of 600,000 men, but as a working force there are 30,000, with four marshals, eight generals of division and 16 generals of brigade, two battalions of engineers, 12 of artillery, 14 of cavalry and 40 of infantry. Besides this army formation, each state has its own system of what we call militia, but this is somewhat more elaborate, and to a certain extent more independent of the general army than is our own. The regulars are occasionally seen on the streets of Rio and the militia in Sao Paulo, but not often elsewhere.—Reader Magazine.

BACK TO BOSTON.

Although Mayor Fitzgerald's proposal for an "Old Home Week" for Boston may savor of provincialism, it is pointed out that if all New England states can arrange to have their Old Home week at the same time there is a possibility that enough reduction might be secured from the western railroads in the way of rates to make this an object worth attempting. No Bostonian, who is compelled to live elsewhere, needs the impetus of an Old Home week movement to bring him back to this city if he gets a chance to come. In New Hampshire the railroads have reaped a considerable harvest from the increased travel brought about by the week of special observance. The Old Home idea is not likely to bring any great amount of new travel to Boston, unless it can be joined to a reduced rate schedule.—Boston Transcript.

Symptoms.

"Do you think he loves his neighbor as himself?"

"I guess so; she's mighty pretty and he's just had his hair cut and has bought a new red necktie."—Houston Post.

Humorous Note.

The professional humorist was having his shoes shined.

"And is your father a bootblack, too?" he asked the boy.

"No, sir," replied the bootblack; "my father is a farmer."

"Ah!" said the professional humorist, reaching for his notebook. "He believes in making hay while the sun shines."—Topeka State Journal.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Is a powerful, invigorating tonic, imparting health and strength in particular to the organs distinctly feminine. The local, womanly health is so intimately related to the general health that when diseases of the delicate womanly organs are cured the whole body gains in health and strength. For weak and sickly women who are "worn-out," "run-down" or debilitated, especially for women who work in store, office or schoolroom, who sit at the typewriter or sewing machine, or bear heavy household burdens, and for nursing mothers, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has proven a priceless benefit because of its health-restoring and strength-giving powers.

As a soothing and **strengthening nervine**, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, chorea, or St. Vitus's dance, and other distressing nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womanly organs. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Cures obstinate cases. "Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of "female weakness," painful periods, irregularities, prolapsus or falling of the pelvic organs, weak back, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration.

Dr. Pierce's medicines are made from harmless but efficient medical roots found growing in our American forests. The Indians knew of the marvelous curative value of some of these roots and imparted that knowledge to some of the friendlier whites, and gradually some of the more progressive physicians came to test and use them, and ever since they have grown in favor by reason of their superior curative virtues and their safe and harmless qualities.

Your druggists sell the "FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION" and also that famous alterative, blood purifier and stomach tonic, the "GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY." Write to Dr. Pierce about your case. He is an experienced physician and will treat your case as confidential and without charge for correspondence. Address him at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., of which he is chief consulting physician.

CLERICAL SALARIES.

No Reasonable Increase Noted by The United Presbyterian.

The life and success of a church depend very largely on its ministry. The church lives by the truth of God as given to us in His word. "The Spirit of God maketh the reading, but especially the preaching, of the Word an effectual means of convincing and converting sinners and of building them up in fullness and comfort through faith unto salvation." An efficient ministry is, therefore, essential to the extension and upbuilding of the Church of God.

It is required that a pastor give his whole time to his ministry. He is separated from other employments and means of securing a sufficient income for the support of himself and family. There is a reciprocal relation between a pastor and his people which Paul emphasizes; if he ministers to them in spiritual things they should minister to him in temporal things. The reasonableness of this is recognized by all. We refer to it now to call attention to the smallness of the salaries paid to our ministers at the present time.

A few receive salaries that may seem large to many, but the cost of living is to them generally in proportion; the conditions under which they live require a large expenditure. Some receive abnormally small salaries; they are on the outposts and in the spirit of self-denial labor where it appears to them God called them without regard to the salary. To our knowledge there are not a few pastors who live under restrictions and in a poverty very few suspect. Sometimes their own people do not know it fully. Leaving out the extremes, we take the average salary as the reasonable basis of what we wish to say.

The average of our pastors is $1,097 per annum. This is distributed over the synods as follows: New York, $1,236; Pittsburg, $1,271; First West, $1,135; Ohio, $995; Second, $890; Illinois, $1,067; Iowa, $828; Kansas, $816; Nebraska, $1,126; California, $1,208; Columbia, $1,097.

We do not need to say that this is a very low compensation for the labors of men who spend so many years in the preparation for the ministry, especially when we take into account the comparatively short time during which they are able to continue in active service. Also, in common with others they should be able to save something for the years in which they will be without salary in the latter part of their lives.

We do not plead for large salaries; the ministry is not a profession for large profit; it is a service to others in their highest and most precious interests, a service rendered at what they believe to be a call of God. If the salary were the object, they could secure far more in other departments of life. But we do plead that congregations should give a careful consideration to the needs and comforts of their pastors. Many worthy objects appeal to us; our mission work demands our support and we rejoice in responding to the obligation, but the pastor should not be overlooked.

The amount of salary a pastor should receive is not a fixed sum; as in everything else the amount should be determined by circumstances, and especially by the cost of living. That there has not been a reasonable increase of salaries corresponding to the cost of living is apparent from the fact that in 1891 the average salary was $1,013. In fifteen years the average has risen $86. Ten years ago the average was $1,026; in 1900 it was $1,009. It is well known that the rents and the prices of commodities and products entering into family expenses have advanced more than 40 per cent within two years; the average salary of our pastors is $22 a year less than it was in 1904. Do we need to say more?—United Presbyterian.

COAXING BIRD GUESTS

News of Hospitality Spreads Among the Feathered Folk.

It is well to begin to make preparations for bird guests at least as early as the middle of November. In the first place it takes some time for the news of one's hospitality to spread among the feathered folk, and the sooner it starts the better. Then, most people prefer to work outdoors in November rather than in December. But January is not too late. It is very desirable that some of the birds should be induced to feed where they may be observed by their hosts.

Generally speaking, there are two kinds of birds to prepare for—those which eat seed or grain and those which prefer animal food of some kind. There is another class, well represented by the bluejays, which will eat almost anything, but no special provisions need be made for the birds belonging to it, since they all fare riotously on the food set out for the others. First of all we will consider the insectivorous birds. Their natural fare is rarely attainable in winter, and beef suet will be found a very good and convenient substitute for it. All things considered, suet is the best thing I have tried for this purpose.

If there happen to be trees near the house, the problem of the bird-feeder is simple; all he has to do is to tie the suet securely to the trunks and prominent branches and await the arrival of his guests. If there are no trees, he should go into the woods and cut down as large a dead one as he can handle, and set it in the ground exactly where he wants it. A sapling will answer, but a larger tree is more interesting.

For the seed-eating birds it is well to have a variety of food. Mixed bird seed is excellent for the smaller birds, but to it should be added such things as oats, wheat, buckwheat, corn and sunflower seeds. If there are no oats in the neighborhood, the best place to scatter the seed is on the ground, where seed-eating birds usually get their food. First of all, however, the snow should be cleared away; otherwise the food is liable to sink in out of sight; and besides, it is very difficult for small birds to get about on foot in soft, deep snow. If there are cats about, the food may be placed on shallow trays or tin pans, which may be set on posts or fastened to the bare trunks and branches of trees.—Ernest Harold Baynes in Saint Nicholas.

CURIOUS YARNS.

Two English woman—a physician and her sister—were attending the women of the palace of the ameer of Afghanistan. One day when Miss Brown was sitting with the queen the ameer came in. He chanced to have got a bit of coal in his eye and was suffering considerably. Miss Brown offered to remove the irritant, and did so deftly, her sister holding a lamp to enable her to see. His highness at once called for his purse and forthwith presented Miss Brown with 50 gold tillas (about $175) and her sister with 30 tillas.

How strong is the influence of the brigand in Sicily is shown in recent proceedings at the Coltanisaetta assizes, where four of the band of the notorious chief Failla Malone were to be tried. The jurymen and witnesses, instead of appearing, sent a joint petition to the court, praying to be excused so long as the chiftain, who has already a dozen assassinations to answer for, remained uncaptured.

An American traveling through the Ardennes stopped for a cup of coffee at a remote inn. Sugar was not forthcoming and the waitress begged the traveler to be good enough to wait until the party at the next table had finished their game of dominoes, for which the lumps of sugar, duly marked with pencil from of to double 6, were serving.

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LUCKY JOE.

A Famous Beachcomber Who Finds Profit in His Calling.

There is a man in Long Branch, N. J., who is widely and familiarly known as "Lucky Joe." His real name is Joseph Burkhart. He is the most successful of all beachcombers. The articles he has found number in the thousands and range from a grand piano to a stickpin.

For twenty years Lucky Joe has pursued his curious calling, and it has been a source of considerable profit. The Smithsonian Institution has tried repeatedly to buy his collection of coins, but the government is not rich enough to purchase Lucky Joe's relics. The owner doesn't dare keep them in his little room behind the photograph gallery on Ocean avenue, but has deposited them in a safety deposit vault in New York. The old man was about to start on his daily trip, six miles up the beach and six back, when a reporter for the Sunday World called upon him.

"You would be surprised," said Lucky Joe, as they walked briskly up the sands, "to know how many things come up out of that old sea. They say there is more wealth hidden under the ocean than there is on land, and I begin to believe it. Where some of the stuff comes from I can't imagine. I've picked up a sewing machine, a diamond ring and a balloon, all in the same week."

Every day, rain or shine, winter and summer, Lucky Joe has made this trip. It is a keen eye that looks along the sands. Rings lost by bathers form a large part of his collection, and coins—one, it is said, for every year since the establishment of United States coinage—are there in hundreds.

Lucky Joe's collection, when set up for exhibition, is a unique affair. The beachcomber, who is a clever artisan, has carved out of wood a model sixteen feet long of the Long Branch coast. In front is the sea tinted a delicate blue, and behind it the ocean drive, along which the houses, baths, hotels, and even the carriages and promenaders are depicted. Behind are the hills, trees and meadows of New Jersey. Along this miniature beach Lucky Joe places the pieces of his collection in the exact spot in which he found them.—New York World.

CITY LIGHTS OF LIVERPOOL

Consular Report Gives Facts of Interest Concerning British Port.

Consul John L. Griffiths, responding to an American letter requesting him to furnish information on the street lighting of Liverpool, writes as follows:

Electric street lighting in Liverpool is represented by 188 electric arc lamps of the Johnson & Phillips ten ampere double carbon type, running four in series. Each arc burns until midnight, when it is extinguished and the sixteen-candle power incandescent electric lamps lighted in lieu, which burn until daybreak. However, during the months of November to February inclusive the arc lamps are relighted at 5 each morning and burn until daybreak (Sundays and Christmas day excluded). Apart from the foregoing the Liverpool streets are almost exclusively lighted by the "Bellamy" type of incandescent gas lamp (a description of which, together with other information on street lighting in Liverpool, furnished to Mr. Griffith, is on file for inspection at the bureau of manufactures).

The annual average cost of the electric lamps for lighting and maintenance is $80.78. The annual cost of two-light incandescent gas lamp for gas, lighting and maintenance amounts to $15.96. The annual cost of the one light incandescent gas lamp is $11.72. Therefore, assuming that lamps are placed at fifty feet apart and gas at 54 cents per 1,000 cubic feet and electricity at 4 cents per unit (which are the present prices), the cost per mile works out as follows: Electric lamps, 318 at $27.43; two-light incandescent gas, $408.78.

As to what is considered the best illuminating lamp the light committee of the Liverpool corporation some years ago went closely into this matter, I am informed, and came to the conclusion that an economic grounds the incandescent gas lamps yielded the best result and the type of lamp now in use was as a result adopted and out of a total of 445 miles of streets in Liverpool 430 are lighted by this type.

IBSEN'S BUTTON SEWING

A Job He Wouldn't Trust Any Woman to Do.

Some amusing anecdotes of Ibsen have just been published by the Norwegian writer, John Paulsen, who was on intimate terms with him for many years. One of his stories he prefaces with the remark that, however much the dramatist upheld the rights of women, he by no means considered them superior to men in any line; in fact he considered them inferior in many spheres in which the world in general puts them ahead. One of his maxims was:

"No woman could write a cook book and no woman can sew a button on fast."

He lived up to the latter part of his dictum. When he detected a loose button on any of his garments he retreated to his own den, locked himself in, and with elaborate preparations sewed the button on.

He took as much pains with it as he would with the final, fair copy of one of his plays. Then he used to brag about the performance, saying that he wouldn't put trust in a button sewn on by any woman—not even by his wife.

His wife used to laugh with a quietly ironical expression on these occasions. She confided to Paulsen that she secretly resewed all the buttons that the poet had sewn, sewed them good and tight, as only a woman can, she said, explaining that he always forgot to fasten the thread, and the buttons would come off in a few days if she did not look after them.

"But don't undeceive him," the faithful wife added appealingly; "it makes him so happy to think that he did it."

So, Paulsen remarks, there was a hidden lie in the life of the great apostle of frankness and truth. One day, in Munich, Ibsen asked Paulsen in the most concerned way whether he polished his own shoes in the morning. With a feeling of indescribable guilt, Paulsen confessed that he didn't.

"But you ought to," Ibsen urged. "You will feel a different man if you do. No man should let another do for him what he can do for himself.

"Begin with polishing your shoes and you will soon come to keeping your room in order, even to making your own fires. In this way you will gradually develop into a self-reliant man, independent of servants and all other people."

Ibsen was extremely sensitive about anyone's finding out the least hint regarding any incompleted work that he had in hand. He never revealed a plot, an incident or a scrap of dialogue until the work was completed.

Once his wife picked from the floor a scrap of paper with the words "the doctor says" upon it. She asked her husband jestingly what the doctor did say and who he was.

Ibsen went into a paroxysm of rage. He declared that he was not safe in his own house; he was surrounded with spies. All his ideas were ruined, his plans thrown awry.

He was only pacified when his wife showed him the paper and explained where she had found it. The play was An Evening of the People; the "doctor" was Stockman.—New York Sun.

FIRST WAVING FLAGS.

Waving flags are said to have been first brought to Spain by the Saracens. The present Spanish colors, red and yellow, came from the old shields of Castile and Aragon.

The Austrian black and yellow were the colors of the Holy Roman empire. They were adopted, so the story goes, by Frederick Barbarossa, whose fancy was captured at a ceremony in Mainz by the black and gold flooring of the hall.

The crescent was originally the special mark of Constantinople, where for centuries it was used as a Christian symbol. There it was that the Turks first found it when they captured the city in 1453. Even today it may be found side by side with the cross on the churches in Moscow and other Russian cities, where it is used to indicate the Byzantine origin of the Russian faith.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answers.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

I have a good horse that is troubled with quarter-cracks, and I wish some reader of Farmstead would tell me of some remedy?—R., Concord, N. H.

I have a dog that is blind from distemper or poison. Is there any cure for it?—S., Cedar, Ind.

We have a fine Jersey cow that has a lump or swelling on the upper right side of her neck. The dealer that we bought her of said it was caused by her stanchion while she was young, but as the lump has increased to three or four times its original size we think it must be something else. Will some one please tell us what is the trouble and what to do for her?—T., Bellot, O.

My mockingbird continually scratches himself about the body. Will somebody tell me what is wrong, and what to do for him?—E., Mt. Olive, Ill.

Would like to know something about cement bin floors. Is there any way to keep them from drawing moisture? Some say use tar-paper in cement. Is that a success? Would like to have somebody with practical experience tell me what to do.—M., Pratt, Kan.

A black, warty substance appears on the heads of our chickens; sometimes there are several of those spots, then one side of the head swells, one eye becomes watery and swells shut. Some have been affected two weeks, and do not get better or worse. They eat heartily. What is the matter?—J., Logansport, Ind.

Slow Churning.

Editor Farmstead: In The Blade of January 3 the question was asked why it takes so long to churn.

The trouble is mostly due to the care and handling of the milk and cream. In setting milk in pans, never hold it too long before skimming; the third or fourth milking should be long enough and never let the milk or cream freeze. Each time a new lot of cream is put into the cream jar stir it thoroughly, so the ripening germ may work evenly in the body of cream. Use a good dairy thermometer and churn at a temperature of 58 to 60 degrees, but never above 60. Churn often and if it becomes necessary to either warm or cool the cream before churning do so by setting the cream jar in a pan and pouring the water around it, stirring the cream well while so doing. The churn should be scalded thoroughly when washing it, but do not scald before putting in the cream, for by so doing the churn is overheated, and as a result the butter comes at a high temperature, a soft mass with the grain broken and unfit for any market. Would not advise the feeding of much slops from the house, as it is liable to leave a bad flavor in the butter. Have had fifteen years' experience in the manufacture of butter and cheese and know these rules to be all right if well carried out.—T., Antigo, Wis.

To churn in winter, put a pint or quart of sour buttermilk in the cream jar when beginning to save the cream, and be sure the cream is not too sour before putting it in a warm place to ripen for churning.—G., Goff's, W. Va.

Tell H., Ashland, Ore., that if the women will strain the milk and set it over a kettle of boiling water until it wrinkles on top they will have no further trouble in churning and will get better butter and more of it. This I have learned by experience.—G., Roaring Branch, Pa.

H., Ashland, Ore.: When you bring in your milk, strain it into crocks or pans on 60 or 36 hours, then skim, and you will have no trouble churning within a few minutes. I have tried this plan in winter for many years.—M., Kans.

More Perennials.

The cup plant Silphium perpliatum, a native of Minnesota, is a bold plant, perfectly hardy and lasting indefinite years, a strong root sends up a number of square stems 8 to 10 feet high, with great leaves in opposite pairs. The leaves are joined at the base in such a way that a cavity is formed which is filled with the rain, whence the name cup plant. A branching panicle bears a number of yellow flowers some like small sunflowers, but the immense leaves are the main thing. It does not seem to seed with me. The plume poppy Bocconia Japonica is another fine plant native to Japan and China, as its name Japonica indicates. It is of the poppy family and root and stem are full of an orange colored fulce. It spreads somewhat from the roots, but is easily controlled and is perfectly hardy. The 3 or 10 foot stems and the underside of the leaves are snow white, the large smooth thick leaves are a rich deep green above and very handsomly cut. Soon there is a huge panicle with hundreds of cream colored buds; the open flowers have a misty look from the fineness of their divisions; then there are masses of little flat upright seed pods of a yellow brown tint that hang on till frost. The thick young leaves just starting in spring are good to see and a big clump in late summer with its rich foliage and great spikes of seed is good also. Helianthus multiflosus plenus. These words meaning many double sunflowers are the name of a great plant very closely related to the Jerusalem artichoke, having similar tuberous roots, but which is often called dahlia sunflower from the look of the plant from a distance. The great double yellow flowers cover the plant month after month, until frost comes. It is an imperfect perennial or is not quite hardy, I am not quite sure which. The roots will often live through the open ground, but may not. I think to dig and winter them in the cellar might be a good thing but I never have tried it. The tuber an inch or two long, planted last spring was five feet nigh and covered with flowers when frost came.

Hercules' club, devil's club, etc., Aialia spinosa. This relative of the ginseng is a soft wooded shrub, native to the south, but perfectly hardy here. A plant of mine having two years' growth was eight feet high last summer with five stems from one root. The annual shoots are as large as a broomstick and covered with stout spines. The great compound leaves have some 200 leaflets and the top has a tendency to an umbrella-like form. Great stems covered with small white flowers bear many small black berries they say, but these I have never seen. The largest Aralia I ever saw was some 20 feet high and four inches through.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

Denatured Alcohol.

A Washington correspondent, after interviewing the heads of the agricultural department, writes as follows:

"Much dissatisfaction and disappointment is being manifested over the denatured alcohol law. A great deal was said last winter, when the bill was before congress, about the benefits that would accrue to the farmers from such legislation. It was pointed out that every farmer who chose to could become a manufacturer of denatured alcohol and in the manufacture could utilize a great many products that now go to waste. It is now plain that this is not the case and that no one not specially prepared with distilling apparatus and prepared to go into the distilling business on a considerable scale can make denatured alcohol under the law and the regulations of the treasury department, of which the bureau of internal revenue is a part. The only way in which the average farmer can get any benefit from the law is by the sale of products useful for making denatured alcohol. It is likely, however, that corn will be the chief product used. A strong demand for a more liberal law, which will not give the chief benefits to the big distilleries, will probably be heard at this session of congress."

Dry Poultry Feeding.

At a poultry institute held in Ontario, Canada, a number of prominent poultrymen advocated this system. Dr. Nottage, of Goshen, Mass., said: "I feed all the grain and beef scraps from feed hoppers, which I fill twice a week. Get your miller to mix together one part of good sound wheat to two parts of corn and crack them a little finer than common cracked corn.

"Put a small heap of this in front of the brooder and beside it a small heap of fine beef scraps. If you have skimmed milk, keep the youngsters on that for a drink until they become a little tired of it, which may be in two or three weeks; you can let them have their choice between milk and water. Get them out on the ground as soon as there is a blade of grass to be seen pushing up through the sod."

Mr. Tillinghast fed entirely by the hopper method. His ration was almost entirely wheat scre

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The Negro in America.

Editor Question Bureau: Was there ever a time before the emancipation proclamation that the negroes of America were free? When was slavery introduced into this country?—E. A. M., Garnet, Vt.

Negro slavery in this country began with the importation of 20 native Africans in 1619. As early as 1790 there were 59,466 free negroes in America; in 1800 the number had increased to 108,435; in 1810 there were 186,446; 1820, 233,634; 1830, 319,599; 1840, 386,293; 1850, 434,495; 1860, 448,070. In early days the tendency was to recognize the negro as a kind of feudal serf not essentially different from the whites. Consequently, when freed, the free black had in many cases the right to vote. Gradually a color caste arose, which condemned a person of negro descent to civil and legal inferiority, no matter whether he was technically a slave or not. Free negroes in slave states like Virginia and North Carolina were disfranchised early in the eighteenth century; later their right to testify in courts was taken away, then the right to hold any office, and finally legal pressure was brought to bear in the shape of vagrancy laws and curtailment of economic freedom, so as to force them into slavery or drive them from the state. The free negroes of the north were very generally subject to codes of "Black Laws," which varied from state to state. Those of Ohio, as adopted and amended in 1804, 1807, 1824, and later, prohibited negroes from settling in the state unless they could show a certificate of freedom and give bonds guaranteeing good behavior and non-support; a negro was disqualified from testifying in court trials where a white person was a party, or to serve as a juryman in any case; his children were excluded from the public school; finally he could not vote. Some states had less rigorous laws; others tended toward greater restrictions.

New York's Hippodrome.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please tell the size of New York's Hippodrome, how many people it seats, etc.?—W. F. T., Wayland, O.

New York's Hippodrome has a seating capacity of 5,600. The building cost $1,500,000. It is of steel, brick and marble throughout; 110 feet high in rear, 72 feet high in front; 240 feet deep; it contains two illuminated globes 100 feet high and 10 feet in diameter. The dome is illuminated by 1,000 electric lights. The building is replete with mechanical and electrical appliances and devices. It is by far the largest building of the kind in the world. The structure occupies the entire block of Sixth avenue, extending from 43d to 44th streets. The depth of the stage from the extreme front to the back wall is 110 feet; the main stage measures 200 feet in width between side walls. That portion of the stage, 60 feet in depth, which lies forward of the proscenium arch, is known as the "apron." It is large enough to contain two regulation circus rings, each 42 feet in diameter. Beneath the apron is built a huge steel concrete tank, 14 feet in depth, and large enough for the whole apron to sink within it. When aquatic performances or naval pageants are to be given the tank is filled with water, and the movable apron is submerged below the water to the bottom of the tank. The Hippodrome has a refrigerating plant provided at a cost of $100,000, and has a practical capacity of 300 tons of ice daily. The natural air is taken in by motors and passes through a series of screens and coils, located in a wall reaching from the basement to the roof. Over these, in warm weather, water is pumped constantly at a temperature of 32 degrees, the freezing point. Thence it passes through various channels, its moisture being taken from it as it progresses. Purified and dry, it is forced by large ventilating fans through ducts to every part of the building, and is taken by exhaust fans through the roof, thus insuring constant circulation.

The capabilities of the Hippodrome stage are almost exhaustless. It is powered, raised and divided throughout at periods of a performance at will, and 500,000 gallons of water flow hidden or open, as the hand directs.

National Holidays.

Editor Question Bureau: In your issue of January 3 you say there is no national holiday in this country. I supposed the Fourth of July was a national holiday.—E. N. M., San Diego, Cal.

Since once we will repeat that there is no national holiday in the United States. July 4, Independence day, is a legal holiday in all the states, the District of Columbia and the territories, but cannot be a national holiday. There is no general statute on the subject. An act by congress creating a holiday would effect only the District of Columbia and the territories. Congress cannot make holidays for the states.

William Penn.

Editor Question Bureau: Tell all you can about William Penn. How old was he when Philadelphia was founded? Whom did he marry? Where was he born? What was his occupation? Did he write any books? If so, on what subjects?—R. M. P., Oakly, Tenn.

These are evidently school questions, upon which our inquirer would receive greater benefit were he to find the answers for himself. William Penn was born in London, October 14, 1644. He was the son of Admiral Penn. While at Oxford he joined the new sect of Quakers, and was expelled from the university. For a few years he traveled in France and Italy, and became a court favorite in England. From this life he turned to become a minister of the Friends. This led to a break with his father, to imprisonment, and to other persecutions. His mother, however, never forsook him, and through her intercessions reconciliation with the father was brought about. The Duke of York became a great friend of Penn, who wrote numerous tracts and theological works, "No Cross, No Crown" among others. Penn had already sent many emigrants to America, when Charles II gave him in 1681 an extensive grant of lands, and he sailed to his new possession in 1682, when he laid out the city of Philadelphia and negotiated the famous treaty with the Indians under the elm tree. He returned to England in 1684, and had much influence at court after his friend, the Duke of York, came to the throne as James II. He was deprived of his government in 1692, but it was restored two years later. A visit to his colony in 1699 had the effect of improving affairs. Then Penn returned to England after a few years. In the latter part of his life he became involved in difficulties and passed some time in prison. Penn was twice married. He first married Gulielma Maria, daughter of Sir William Springett, in 1672. She died in 1694, and in 1696 he married Hannah Callowhill, of Bristol, who survived his death, which occurred at Ruscombe, England, July 30, 1718.

The Government of Germany.

Editor Question Bureau: I would like to know something about the government of Germany?—M. E. H. E., West Unity, O.

The presidency of the German empire is the privilege of the king of Prussia, to whom belongs the hereditary title of German emperor, which is now held by the man who is said to possess many characteristics similar to those of President Roosevelt. The legislative authority of the government is vested in the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, or the Reichstag, or Imperial Diet. The prerogatives of the emperor are to represent the empire in its relation to other states, to declare war and conclude peace in the name of the empire, to contract alliances and conclude treaties with former states, to accredit and receive ambassadors. The assent of the Bundesrath is, however, necessary to a declaration of war, unless the imperial territory be invaded, or its coasts attacked. The emperor has also the supreme command of the army and navy, summons, opens, prorogues, and concludes the Bundesrath and Reichstag, appoints and dismisses officials of the empire, and superintends the consulate. The Bundesrath consists of 58 representatives of the members of the empire. The Reichstag is elected by secret voting in all the states, every German above 25 years of age having a right to vote in the state in which he resides. Members of the army and navy cannot exercise their right of voting while their period of service lasts. Anyone may be returned to the Reichstag who has the right of voting and who has belonged for at least a year to one of the states. As a rule, one member is returned to the Reichstag for every 100,000 of the inhabitants of each state, but every member of the empire sends at least one deputy, even though its population is under that number. Every member of the Bundesrath has the right of appearing in the Reichstag, and has a right to be heard there at any time to represent the view of the government. No one can at the same time be a representative of the Bundesrath and the Reichstag. The Reichstag lasts for five years. To dissolve it within that period a decree of the Bundesrath and the assent of the emperor are necessary. In case of a dissolution new elections must take place within 90 days. To render an imperial law valid there must be a majority of votes in its favor both in the Bundesrath and in the Reichstag, and nothing else is required. Changes in the constitution may be effected in the same way. Disputes between two or more states of the empire, in so far as the common law courts are incompetent to deal with them, may be settled by the Bundesrath on an appeal being made to that body by either of the parties to the dispute. The empire has the sole right of legislating on all matters connected with the army and navy, the finances of the empire, commerce, posts and telegraphs (except in Bavaria and Wurtemberg), railways in so far as they are deemed necessary for the defense of the country, and proposed modifications of the constitution of the empire. Certain other matters are left largely to the management of the individual states.

The Barber Pole.

Editor Question Bureau: Who first designed the barber pole, and why are the national colors used on it exclusively?—A. E. H., Martinsville, O.

The barber pole is of ancient origin, and the original designer is probably lost to history. In early times the operations of the barber were not confined, as now, to shaving, hair dressing, and the making of wigs, but included the dressing of wounds, bloodletting, and other surgical operations. In all countries the art of surgery and the art of shaving went hand in hand. The title of barber-surgeon was generally applied to barbers. The sign of the barber-surgeon consisted of a striped pole from which was suspended a basin; the filler round the pole indicated the bandage twisted round the arm previous to blood-letting, and the basin the vessel for receiving the blood. This sign has been generally retained by modern barbers, except the basin, as the modern barber, should he carelessly or accidentally start to let blood to flowing, would not desire to have the general public know it. There is no explanation why the national colors should be used in decorating a barber pole, except that some patriotic barber wished a variation from the red and white sign, and thus set a custom for others to follow.

The English Sparrow.

Editor Question Bureau: How can we get rid of these numerous, despicable English sparrows? We have them by the hundreds, destroying grain, eating grain out of bins, befouling buggies, harness, etc. Have tried poisoning, but failed. They will not eat meal or grease with any kind of poison mixed in it. Tried buying cartridges for the boys, but this is too expensive, when taking into account the number they killed; they would apparently all come back within a few days. It is impossible to close them out of granaries, carriage houses, eave-troughs, etc. What can we do?—F. M. G., Peebles, O.

We are willing to admit all the damaging evidence our friend presents against the English sparrow, properly named the house sparrow, but we are not ready to suggest an instrument of destruction by which he may accomplish its execution. The English sparrow is industrious, and though called English, it is freely distributed throughout Europe. It is not the sparrow's fault that we have it in the United States. Its introduction into this country was the result of the utmost good intentions. The desire to combat the plague of measuring-worms, with which the parks of many of the eastern cities were affected, and the sentiment which moved many of our foreign-born citizens to look with favor upon the introduction of a familiar bird of the fatherland. The importations began in 1850, when the directors of the Brooklyn Institute, led by Hon. Nicholas Pike, liberated eight pairs in that city, followed by larger numbers in 1852 and 1853. The following year saw their introduction into Portland, Me. Within the next 15 years direct importations were made to the eastern seaboard, the city of Philadelphia liberating 500 pairs in 1869 in her parks, which were carefully nurtured by a paid carstaker. During the next decade small lots were set free in nearly every state of the Union, including those on the Pacific coast. Fifty years have witnessed it multiply, until, admittedly, it has been what many must regard a nuisance. But let us not execute it without a show of defense. In the first place, man is responsible for the English sparrow's presence in this country; secondly, it does do some practical good; it destroys insects and devours large quantities of weed seeds. Personally, the editor of the Question Bureau has some sentimental reasons for not desiring to be a party to the destruction of the English sparrow. When other birds migrate, go south for the winter, the English sparrow remains with us, and does all it can to make life cheerful. It cannot sing, but it tries. It adapts itself to all conditons, and no morning is too cold or too wet to stifle what little music there is in its throat—it chirps and chatters whether or not the sun shines. We have often wished it could take a few lessons from the bluebird or the chickadee, but it cannot, so we have felt that it is well to let it do the best it can in its own way, and not condemn it for what it cannot do. And its blood shall not be upon our hands. If the jury condemns it to death, so be it, but the method of execution shall not be based on any suggestion of ours.

The Burning of Rome.

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell all you can about the burning of Rome by Nero.—H. K. B., Forestville, N. Y.

Two or three times, within the last two years, we have burned Rome in these columns, and nothing more thoroughly disheartens the editor of Question Bureau than to be called upon to repeat an old story. As a matter of fact the crime of burning Rome was never positively fastened on Nero, but he really did do so many mean things that it was not unnatural to suspect him of the crime. The great conflagration took place during his reign, 64 A. D., and lasted for six days and seven nights, and when thought to have been extinguished broke out and burned two days more. During the fire most beautiful monuments of art and history were burned to the ground. Nero was commonly suspected of being the originator of the fire, with the view of having a realistic representation of the burning of Troy; and although this suspicion was admitted by Tacitus to be without evidence, and is regarded by modern scholars as almost incredible, it was so generally entertained at the time that Nero did his utmost to transfer the guilt of this action to the Christians, whom he caused to be cruelly persecuted for it throughout the empire. He caused the burned portion of the city to be rebuilt in a manner more splendid than before.

Lucifer Matches.

Editor Question Bureau: I am a reader of the Daily and also of the Weekly Blade, but have never before come to you with a question. I would like to know when the lucifer match was invented, and by whom.—H. V. H., Toledo, O.

The original discovery of the ignition of phosphorus and sulphur by friction was made by Godfrey Haukwitz in 1680. About 150 years later, Walker, of Stockton-on-Tees, invented the friction light. Two or three years prior to that the famous instantaneous light-boxes were in use. These consisted of sticks of wood tipped with sulphur and chlorate of potash, which ignited on being dipped into sulphuric acid, and they retailed at a very high price. The lucifer or improved friction match succeeded them in 1833. The first patent granted in the United States for a friction match was to Alonzo D. Phillips, of Springfield, Mass., October 24, 1836. The splints were whittled out by hand at first, and continued to be made in a crude way until 1842, when Reuben Partridge patented the first splint-cutting machine.

The Brooklyn Bridge.

Editor Question Bureau: When was the Brooklyn bridge built? How long did it take to build it? State cost and give dimensions. How many street cars cross it in an hour?—A. H. A., Wayland, O.

The Brooklyn bridge, which connects Manhattan and Brooklyn over the East river, was begun January 3, 1870, and opened to traffic May 24, 1883. The total cost of the bridge to December 1, 1897, was about $21,000,000. About 120,000 surface cars cross the bridge each month. The width of the bridge is 85 feet. Length of river span, 1,595 feet 6 inches; length of each land span, 930 feet; length of Brooklyn approach, 998 feet; length of New York approach, 1,562 feet 6 inches; total length of carriageway, 6,016 feet; total length of the bridge, with extensions, 7,580 feet.

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Labrador.

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell me all you can about Labrador—its climate, topography, resources, etc.—B. H. R., Williamsport, O.

Labrador is a large peninsula at the northeast of the North American continent, lying between Hudson's bay and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Its greater length, from the Strait of Belle Isle to its most northern cape, Wolstenholme, is 1,100 miles; area, 420,000 square miles; population, about 6,000. The Atlantic coast is precipitous—1,000 to 4,000 feet high—entirely destitute of vegetation, deeply indented and fringed with chains of rocky islands. The greater part consists of a plateau, about 2,000 feet above sea-level, and mostly covered with fine forest trees, firs, birches, etc. Numerous lakes exist inland, and, connecting with the rivers, afford, in summer, continuous waterways for great distances. There are numerous rivers, 200 to 300 miles long and two and three miles wide at their mouths, flowing toward the Atlantic and Hudson bay. The Grand falls on Grand river are believed to be among the largest in the world, and are estimated to be little short of 2,000 feet in height. The climate on the coast is very rigorous, owing mainly to the ice-laden Arctic current, which washes the shores. The short, three months summer is marred by the swarms of mosquitoes and black flies. The winter is dry, bracing and frosty. Since 1763 the coast region has been annexed for administration purposes to Newfoundland. The remaining parts of the peninsula are designated the Northeast Territory. By far the most important wealth of Labrador is its fish—cod, salmon, herring and trout. As many as 20,000 fishermen from Newfoundland, Canada and the United States visit its fishing grounds in the season. The annual catch is valued at more than $5,000,000. Civilized man is found at a few settlements on the St. Lawrence and Atlantic coasts and at some widely separated ports of the Hudson's Bay company. The natives of the northern coast are Eskimos, while some tribes of nomadic Indians are thinly scattered over the interior. The Indians of the interior are all the tribes of the once great Algonquin race and could at one time muster 1,000 warriors. The Eskimos live almost entirely by fishing. They are mild, hospitable and honest, and well provided with wolf-like dogs, which can draw them over the snow in sledges at the rate of six to ten miles an hour.

X-Rays.

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell me about X-Rays. Who discovered them and when?—F. M. B., Tillamook, Oregon.

The X-Rays were discovered in 1885 by Professor William Konrad Rontgen, of the University of Wurzburg; the name being given by him to signify that the ultimate nature of the radiation was unknown, "X" being a letter that is commonly used in algebraic operations to represent an unknown quantity. The X-Rays are propagated in straight lines, and are capable of affecting the sensitive plates that are employed in photography, so that subsequent development will cause the affected portions to blacken, just as though the plate had been subjected to the action of light. The X-Rays are practically invisible to the eye. The X-Rays resemble light in certain respects, though differing from it notably in many ways.

John A. Bingham.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a biographical sketch of John A. Bingham.—G. B. R., Mt. Nebo, W. Va.

John A. Bingham was born at Mercer, Pa., in 1815; he died at Cadiz, Ohio, March 20, 1900. He studied law at Franklin college, Ohio, and became a lawyer in 1840. He was elected to congress as a Republican in 1854. He was chairman of the managers of the house in the impeachment of Judge Humphreys for high treason in 1862. President Lincoln appointed him military judge-advocate in 1864, and later in the same year solicitor of the United States court of claims. He was special judge-advocate in the trial of the assassins of President Lincoln. He sat in congress again in 1866-73. He was one of the managers of the impeachment trial of President Johnson. From 1873 to 1885 he was United States minister to Japan.

Meerschaum Pipes.

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell what meerschaum pipes are made of; some say of a substance that is formed of seafoam, others that it is fire clay dug in China.—F. C., Sparland, Ill.

Meerschaum is the name given to one of the silicates of magnesium; it is a mineral of a whitish or cream color, and received its name from its appearance and its position in which it is sometimes found, suggesting that it was petrified foam of the sea. It is obtained from various places, but the best quality comes from Asia Minor, rich deposits of it existing about 20 miles southeast of Eskichehir, at a place called Sepetdje. Here are some 20,000 pits in a space of six miles, of which only 150 are worked, all the others being exhausted. It is said that these mines were opened 1,000 years ago, which is not incredible, as it is well known that magnesia was formerly used for many purposes other than the making of pipes. The meerschaum mines are worked by some 500 miners, who live in the surrounding villages. At Gheikli, in the neighborhood of Sepetdje, there are 3,000 pits, of which only 100 are worked, giving employment to 600 miners. This mineral is mined in blocks, which are taken to Eskichehir, where the blocks are cleaned, the operation consisting of scraping and cutting the blocks with a sharp instrument or knife, the meerschaum being still soft and easily cut into any shape or form. Over 1,100 persons are occupied in cleaning and shaping these blocks, which, after being thoroughly cleaned, are separated into four classes, according to size and quality. These blocks being ready for sale, a bargain is struck between the pipe manufacturers and the commission merchants and agents at Eskichehir, of whom there are about a dozen. The latter then pack the blocks of these four classes with very great care into boxes of equal size, each block being wrapped in cotton to avoid any friction or shock between the pieces. The actual annual output of these mines varies from 120 to 150 tons. The meerschaum is soft when mined, but becomes hard when dry. Most of it is sent to Vienna, where it is chiefly made into pipes. Similar pipes are also made in Paris, London and elsewhere.

Hinduism.

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell something about Hinduism.—S. E. H., Conneaut, O.

"Hinduism" is a term used to designate the aggregate of the religious beliefs and practices developed in modern times from the earlier Brahmanism. Hinduism subordinates the work of the purely spiritual Brahman, with its first manifestation Brahma, to that of Siva and Vishnu, or of their wives, or of some form of these deities, while each sect exalts its own god to the place of the supreme. The first of the four castes of the Hindus are the Brahmans. They form the sacred caste, whose numbers are said to have maintained a more absolute and extensive authority than the priests of any other nation. There are seven subdivisions of the Brahmans, which derive their origin from seven penitents, personages of high antiquity and remarkable purity, who are said to have rebuked the gods themselves for their debaucheries. The great body of the Brahmans pay equal veneration to the three parts of the mysterious trinity, but some attach themselves more particularly to one person of the triple godhead. Thus the Vishnuvites are distinguished by an orange-colored dress, and the mark called nama on their foreheads. The devotees of Siva wear the lingam, and are distinguished from the former by their great abstemiousness. A Brahman should pass through four states. The first begins at above seven, when the duty of the young novice, or Brahmachari, consists in learning to read and write, studying the Vedas, and becoming familiar with the privileges of his caste, and all matters of personal purity. Thus he is taught his right to ask alms, to be exempted from taxes, from capital and even corporal punishment. Earthen vessels belonging to Brahmans, when used by profane persons, or for certain purposes, must be broken. Leather and skins of animals, and most animals themselves, are impure, and must not be touched by them. Flesh and eggs they are not allowed to eat. The Brahman is also taught to entertain a horror of the defilement of the soul by sin; and rules for purification by ablution, penances and various ceremonies, are prescribed. The second state begins at his marriage, when he is called Grihastha. Marriage is necessary to his respectability. His daily duties become more numerous, and must be more strictly performed. Regular ablutions, fasting, and many minute observations become requisite. The third state is that of the Vana-Prasthas, or inhabitants of the forest, which is now, however, seldom reached. They were honored by kings, and respected even by the gods. Retiring to the forest, green herbs, roots, and fruit were their food; reading the Vedas, bathing morning, noon and evening, and the practice of the most rigorous penances were prescribed. Says Manu, in the Institutes: "Let Vana-Prastha slide backward and forward on the ground, or stand the whole day on tip-toe, or continue rising and sitting down alternately; in the hot season let him sit exposed to five fires; in the rain let him stand uncovered; in the cold season let him wear wet garments; then, having stored up his holy fires in his mind, let him live without external fire, without a shelter, wholly silent and feeding on roots and fruit. When he shall have thus become void of fear and sorrow, and shaken off his body, he rises to the divine essence." The fourth state is that of a Sannyasi, in which newer and severer penances are to be performed. Suppressing the breath, standing on the head, and other such ceremonies are performed, till the devout patient rises to a participation of the divine nature.

Miscellaneous.

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MAN WITH A PULL.

The street fakir who was selling cement near the steps of the court house stood behind a little table on which was conspicuously displayed the sign, "A box of this cement given free to anybody who can break any of these apart."

There were spools, blocks of wood and other articles that had been cemented together. Most of them bore marks of having been struggled with by persons whose hands were grimy, in vain attempts to wrench the pieces apart.

A swarthy little fellow who stopped in front of the fakir's stand pointed to a round peg that appeared to have been dipped into the cement and driven into a good sized chunk of wood, and asked him what would be the reward for pulling it out.

"If you can pull that out," said the peddler, "I'll give you a crown."

The peg projected a little more than a quarter of an inch above the block.

The swarthy little fellow placed his left hand on the block to hold it down, took the peg between the thumb and forefinger of his right hand and pulled it out with apparent ease, a portion of the wood coming away with it.

"Bless me!" gasped the man behind the table, "What are you?"

"Me Japanese dentist," replied the little fellow, pocketing the silver and walking away with a grin on his face.

Japanese dentists use their fingers for forceps and a part of their training consists in exercises and work which develop an amount of power in their hands which would be incredible if it were not so well authenticated.—London Telegraph.

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The STORY in the PUG.

BY ELIZABETH AYRES.

Monologue.

Aunt Janet speaking to her visitor, a young woman with a fad for collecting specimens of old-fashioned handiwork. Her present quest is for homemade rugs.

"Come right in, Miss —? Oh, thank you, Miss Belknap. I knew your face, but I never can remember names. It's a failing of mine to forget names. Sign of old age, I guess, and sometimes mighty inconvenient, 'specially when you want to introduce people to each other and can't for the life of you, think whose name belongs to which. Oh, well, I just laugh it off and tell the mto name themselves, and that takes away all the stiffness there might be to the occasion.

"Certainly, I should be very happy to show you my rugs. I know my friends say they're more than commonly handsome for homemades, but when it's all said and done, they're nothing but snipples of cloth hooked through burlap, and mean more to the one who made them than to anyone else.

"Homemade rugs are very fashionable, you say? Well, I don't know as I'm surprised. Most anything comes around in style if you keep it long enough. You thought perhaps you might buy some of mine? Now, I take that as a real compliment, but I couldn't think of parting with even one.

"My rugs are histories of my sisters and their children. I never made any history for myself. You see I was the eldest of five girls, and I was always so busy attending to the four younger ones, helping to bring them up, and helping them through their beau times and marryings, that almost without my knowing what was happening, I found myself the only one left at home with father and mother, and arrived at an age when they called me as an old maid.

"I didn't feel the need of worrying because I was single. I'd always had so much pleasant and interesting work seeing to the others being settled, there never had been a chance for me to think about disposing of myself. There wasn't any time for such meditation after the others had gone to homes of their own, for there were father and mother, getting old and needing my attention.

"After they were gone, I felt lonely enough in the quiet homestead that had once been so brimming full of life, and all of a sudden had become so still and empty. To be sure, by then I was Aunt Janet to a nice company of little children, and some of them were with me a good share of the time, but someway there didn't seem enough for me to do with no one to look after but myself, so I took to staying turn by turn with my sisters, staying the longest where I saw that I was needed most.

"It was then I commenced to make the rugs; one to represent each family. Of course, except their being in fashion, they're nothing to you but old-time rugs, hooked hit-or-miss pattern, but there's reading in them for me; reading that tells of family history, and most of it is cheerful reading, too, with only a few pieces out of mourning, though in a large family like ours, there have been times of sorrow. Here and there is a heartache and a memory of tears, but the most of it is cheery and bright, and it's nearly all happy recollections that's hooked in with those strands. Snippings from weddings and party dresses and from the children's clothes, I used the most, so as to make my rugs joyful occasions when I read them over.

"You would like to hear one of the stories? Why, if you're sure you'll be interested, I'll tell you about Janie. I always love to talk about Janie.

"There have been several weddings in our family, and only one that had anything with it except rejoicing, and, strange as it may seem, this was the first one among the children of my sisters. Little Janie's mother was the girl next to me in age. As a child she was a hard one to manage if she got her mind set in one direction, and she generally did. She had a will that could neither be bent nor broken, though she never meant to do anything to injure others. After she was married, and her first child came, she g

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1907.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Current Comment

Lots of Republicans are being talked of for the presidency, but Democrats are saying little about their available candidate.

Eight hundred is the accredited number of widows the Shah of Persia has left. Suppose they will have to mourn in relays.

Among other evidences that the czar is not well and happy, might be mentioned the fact that he has begun to write poetry.

The fact that Iowa has no town named Springfield was not accepted as a plausible excuse for not having a lynching in the state.

During all the time that has been spent on his case, if Senator Smoot has been the least bit worried nobody but his wife has found it out.

It is bound to come. Sooner or later we may expect to hear that undertakers have raised prices "on account of the increased cost of living."

Brander Matthews has been honored by France, besides having a Carnegie hero medal coming to him for starting the new peekaboo style of spelling.

The twelve congressmen who visited Panama report that canal work is progressing nicely. Everybody seems to have turned against Poultney Bigelow.

Russian terrorists will soon have so many of the big men of their country killed off that there won't be anything worth while for them to look forward to.

Governor Hughes wants New York to have a new state prison. No doubt he has in mind some practical use to which a larger institution of that kind can be put.

If those scientific persons can't agree what kind of fruit it was Eve gave Adam, would they consider a suggestion that it might have been a Ben Davis apple?

When a lynching mob prays for the forgiveness of its prospective victim, it is almost enough to make a meek and lowly person ashamed to pray for anything.

Russian noblemen must find it rather wearing on their nerves to be forced to stop, look and listen at every corner they come to in their daily movements.

The new Shah of Persia is said to possess an iron will. That may account for his not having taken the photographer's advice to "look pleasant" when he had his picture taken.

Of course, no governor can make his message read exactly like one of the President's, but some governors can often come so near it that no one but an expert could tell the difference.

President Castro's physicians say their patient will recover. Which may disappoint some people who were depending on the post mortem to give them a better understanding of Castro.

Dr. Felix Adler and Dr. Crapsey declare there never was a Garden of Eden. But even in the event that they are right, of what satisfaction is it to them to spoil a good story?

Since President Roosevelt has made a success of saying things and doing things, there has been a notable tendency among the governors of the country to tell what is on their minds.

It is probable that the United States senate may conclude that several miles of names attached to a petition are not sufficient reason for lifting Mr. Smoot out of his nice, comfortable seat.

This is a big country. Notwithstanding that more than a million immigrants came to the United States last year, one can walk out of doors almost anywhere without noticing the increase.

We have read of a man who the other day fell down stairs and broke his neck while trying to kiss a woman. It would simply be a waste of space to point out the moral to this sad accident.

The czar of Russia is said to spend much of his time in the library. This announcement is probably made to correct the impression that the czar crawls under the bed every time he hears a noise outside the palace.

Says a Chicago judge: "I cannot forget that my mother was a woman." The statement is not remarkable, but it is a reminder that there are lots of men in the world who apparently often do forget that very thing.

There may be times when you think that railroad men do not know everything, but if you have taken particular notice you have observed that they are too wise to run homeseekers' excursions to North Dakota at this season of the year.

Prof. Starr says cannibals will not eat a man unless he irritates them. This information should be pasted in the hat of every man who expects some day to run across a cannibal. Instead of irritating him, tell him that he ought to run for office, and that if he will announce his candidacy you will vote for him.

DIVERSION IN THE HOUSE.

Representative Thad Mahon, of Pennsylvania, resented Representative John Wesley Gaines' statement that he (Mahon) was absent from the house 95 per cent of the time and despite the fact that Gaines comes from a section of the country where people fight "at the drop of the hat," characterized the Tennesseean's statement as a deliberate falsehood. Gaines, on his way across the floor of the house to punish Mahon, conveniently ran into Ollie James, the giant from Kentucky, and no blood was spilled. A few moments later, Mahon amended his offensive remark by saying that Gaines had been misinformed and then both men fell into each other's arms while the dove of peace fairly squawked in the exuberance of her emotions.

This little episode that marked Thursday's session of the house grew out of a speech by Mr. Gaines on his bill providing that members be docked for absence. Representative Mahon, we presume, wouldn't have objected to being used as an illustration, if the member from Tennessee had been more accurate in his statistics. To say that a man has been absent 95 per cent of the time when perhaps in very truth he has been absent 91 or 92 or 93 per cent only is hyperbole of an irritating nature and we cannot blame Representative Mahon of Pennsylvania for "flying off the handle." But it is evident that John Wesley Gaines regarded Mr. Mahon's delinquencies as more frequent than those of any congressman and hence seized on him to embellish the point of his (Gaines') remarks.

The object of Mr. Gaines' bill is salutary. Congressmen are elected to serve the people and it is their duty to be on deck. When they are absent without reasonable excuse or on private business it is proper to dock them and we hope there are enough honorable members in the house to adopt the principle of the bill in question.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF BILL.

While the senate is occupying its attention with the Brownsville case, important questions are awaiting consideration, and none more important than the Philippine tariff bill. This measure is in the hands of a committee. It was passed by the House last session, and it now looks as if it would remain pigeonholed unless the senate drags it out by main force.

The bill immediately reduces the tariff schedules on Philippine products, and provides for their utter abolition within two years. It is well understood that island commerce is suffering seriously because of this tariff, and the Republican party is pledged to the task of lifting the burden, but special interests have succeeded in postponing action.

It has been suspected from the outset that the prolonged discussion over the discharge of the colored troops was not altogether sincere in its purpose, and the fact that its effect has been to crowd back other legislation is not being wholly overlooked.

TILLMAN'S TWADDLE.

The most deplorable feature of the Brownsville affair is that Senator Foraker's activity has afforded Senator Tillman an opportunity to inflict his views on the country. In his every utterance on the subject, President Roosevelt has emphasized the fact that there was no race issue involved, that he would have treated white soldiers equally culpable as the members of the 25th infantry in precisely the same manner, yet in spite of his assertion and in the face of his well-known views, his enemies have persisted in their plan to make a race issue of it.

And whenever this subject is discussed, Senator Tillman can be counted on to make himself heard. He delivered a characteristic speech on Saturday before the senate—a speech full of venom for the colored man, full of sarcasm for all who chance to disagree with him respecting the status of the colored man. Of course he flayed the President who from the day he entertained Booker T. Washington in the White House has been the target for Tillman's pitchfork.

It may be as Tillman says that we are confronted with a greater menace than that which precipitated the war of the rebellion. If he and his kind continue to incite riot and murder the time will come when the nation will be forced to take cognizance of their treasonable utterances. Happily there are not many Tillmans in the south. And happily there are intelligent white men and intelligent colored men in the south who are co-operating earnestly with a view to lessening the crime which provokes lynch law and lynch law itself. These earnest workers are seriously handicapped by just such speeches as that of Tillman to the senators, and especially so because Tillman, in his attack on the President, either partially conceals the truth as he knows it, or deliberately twists it to suit his malicious purpose

It is unfortunate for the peace of the nation that a man of Tillman's prejudice and narrow vision should be exalted to a place in the councils where his blighting influence can be felt.

ATTACKS THE POWDER TRUST.

That the government of the United States is at the mercy of a great and merciless powder monopoly and is paying more than a profit of 100 per cent on all the smokeless powder purchased, is the claim of Robert Waddell, president of the Buckeye Powder Co., of Peoria, in a petition to congress and to the people.

Mr. Waddell makes an apparently strong case. He maintains that the smokeless ordnance powder now in use was perfected at the expense and under the direction, of the navy department at the naval torpedo station in Newport; that after the officers detailed for the work had accomplished the object sought they took out patents for the powder, and later assigned their rights under the patents to other parties, who organized the great powder trust, the only reservation to the government being a license to manufacture the powder for the use of the navy department only. In brief, the powder was discovered by the navy department from tests conducted at government expense and then appropriated by the officers as their own invention.

Mr. Waddell calls attention to the position in which this places the government, that of absolute subserviency to the powder trust, and he offers as evidence the alleged fact that the war department is paying 74½ cents per pound for smokeless powder that costs the Du Pont trust 32 cents per pound to manufacture. But the real peril, as emphasized by Mr. Waddell, is that the capacity of the trust is entirely inadequate for the demands of the government, and that, should war break out, there is no way by which the soldiers can be furnished an ample supply of this modern ammunition.

The remedy, as it occurs to the petitioner, is for the department of justice to annul the patents, which he claims were fraudulently issued, inasmuch as it was not the officers in their individual capacity, but as employes of the navy department, who made the discovery, and when that has been done for the government to erect plants for the manufacture of the powder.

Of course, that is Mr. Waddell's side of the case, which he fortifies with affidavits and corroborative information. Possibly the trust may have its defense, but, at any rate, it is difficult to see how congress can ignore the matter. If Mr. Waddell's statements can be verified, it is high time the government took such action as will afford it protection against the rapacity of monopolists, and, if the discovery actually belongs to the country, it would seem that somebody ought to be made to disgorge for the extortion already collected. Mr. Waddell's motive may be revenge pure and simple against a corporation that is a competitor in trade, but even that should not retard a thorough investigation of the charges he has made. If they are disproved, Waddell will stand discredited, and no harm will come to those whom he has attacked.

FACTS THAT CONVINCE.

Statistics are usually termed dry and yet few people find facts concerning the growth and development of America uninteresting, even though they must needs be expressed in figures. Nor is it to be wondered at when we consider how rapid this growth and how phenomenal this development has been.

But it is true that while the people in the United States know in a general way that they live in a great country, they are too much engrossed in their daily pursuits to come to a full appreciation of what "great" means in this connection. Then, too, as we look on statistics that run into several figures, our comprehension grows rather hazy. But if the information is put before the people in the form of comparison with what other nations are doing or have done, it takes on a concrete and significant meaning.

It is because Frederic J. Haskin is talking about America and comparing its growth with the growth of other nations that his series of articles begun in this issue promises to be of intense interest. Take the one of today, concerning immigration and how many people, after reading and digesting it, can longer admit ignorance on this most instructive topic? We are drawing yearly on the supply of bone and sinew of Europe because this country enables men to earn better wages, to live better, clothe themselves more comfortably, and provide more liberally for their families. New York has an Italian population alone almost equal to the population of Toledo, and these dark-hued sons of a foreign mother are prospering mightily in the land of their adoption. Immigrants from other countries are likewise numerous, prosperous and contented, and seem to fit naturally into American life.

Mr. Haskin will furnish a daily letter to The Blade on kindred topics, all dealing with the vital and industrial conditions of the country. These letters are meant to instruct as well as please, and we are sure they will accomplish both purposes.

PROTECTING TRAINMEN.

The passage by the senate of the La Follette bill, limiting the hours of labor for railway employes, is in response to the public demand for greater safeguards against such accidents as that which occurred at Terra Cotta. The bill was not passed as originally drafted by the Wisconsin senator. It was contended that an employe should complete his run, even if it should exceed the 16 hour limit, rather than surrender his post to a new man, and this proviso was inserted. The amendment is looked on with suspicion by those who recognize the necessity for relieving trainmen of excessive toil, but they accepted it rather than jeopardize the measure itself, which, even should it prove inoperative, will be a signal of warning to railroad corporations.

While the responsibility for the Terra Cotta wreck has not been definitely fixed, the testimony has revealed a lax enforcement of rules and a misconception of duty. One operator, who is required to be at his desk until a stated time, left the office a half hour or so earlier, and his station was dark when it should have been light. The engineer on the rear train admitted that he had been "laid off" at least three times for negligence, and other employes seem to have been in the habit of taking chances. Of course the railroad officials insist that the accident was not their fault, but if they have been manning their passenger trains with incompetents, how can they deny responsibility for the consequences?

It is likely that other reformatory legislation will follow the La Follette bill. Limiting the hours of employes is important and should have a marked effect in improving the character of the service, but apparently there is need for legislation directing in some degree the movement of trains. Recent events have shown the risk invited when two sections are running only a few moments apart, and if the corporations have subordinated everything else to dispatch, congress should take a hand in readjusting the management in a manner that will afford passengers greater security.

NO BLACKER CRIME IN HISTORY.

Again we are to have an opportunity of making comparisons. Several southern states have shown a disposition to curb the lynching evil, and reputable citizens are lending their moral influence for this purpose.

What will Iowa do with the mob that brought disgrace on her last week? The object of its vengeance was not a colored man, but a white man whose insanity is determined by the nature and method of his crime. His record may have been bad, but his mind was weak and further impaired by age, according to the information furnished from the scene of the tragedy. He planned to kill his wife, his stepson, and then himself. He succeeded only in the first part of his program, and was placed under arrest before he could kill himself.

It must be a queer community that could organize a lynching bee under such circumstances. Either James Cullen, the murderer, was not criminally accountable, or he was a fiend incarnate. There was no reason to fear that justice would be defeated in either case. The authorities had him in custody, and there was every indication that punishment would be swift and certain, or that the prisoner, if his mind was unbalanced, would be placed where he could inflict no more injury on society.

But in face of these conditions, a thousand men in Charles City were ready and willing to usurp the functions of the law and put upon themselves the brand of murderer. So bold were their operations that little attempt was made at disguise, hence the work of the grand jury should be comparatively easy, at least as far as the ringleaders are concerned. And, lest the spirit of lawlessness permeate the entire community, special efforts should be taken to prevent a miscarriage of justice. Better a thousand times that the weakminded old uxoricide had escaped than that one of the men who dragged him out of jail to his death should go free.

Iowa has been disgraced, and unless every part of the state official machinery is set in motion to ferret out and punish the lynchers of Charles City, the blot on the commonwealth's fair name will be a lasting one. It is bad enough to lynch a man of sound mind and body, but to visit summary vengeance on a human derelict is an unspeakable crime.

DISTRIBUTING IMMIGRANTS.

At last there is to be some effort made to distribute the immigrants where they will do the most good. The decision of the solicitor general of the department of labor and commerce approving the colonization plan put in operation by South Carolina opens the way to a broader treatment of the immigration question, and it is now proposed to establish state bureaus whose duty it shall be to furnish information to the national department.

Discussing this subject, William E. Curtis declares that scarcity of labor is reported from all sections of the country, and Commissioner Sargent believes this condition presents a solution to the problem which confronts the government—that of congestion of foreign population in the large cities. It is a fact that thousands of immigrants who land at Ellis island settle in and around New York because they do not know where else to go. With information from the various states at hand, the commissioners can send the aliens to those localities where labor is needed and where employment can be assured. This should afford relief to the cities and at the same time increase the industrial capacity of the less thickly populated sections. With the discrimination which the government should exercise in accepting foreigners as citizens, there is no reason why the influx of aliens should not be of direct benefit to the entire nation. Considering the broad license which has governed immigration in the past, it is little short of marvelous that we have had so little to complain of from the foreigners who have sought homes in "the land of the free"—while under the proposed arrangement, even the few objections that have obtained should be eliminated.

SENATOR SMITH, OF MICHIGAN.

Republican legislators of Michigan have ended the deadlock over the senatorship by naming Congressman William Alden Smith. Whether the decision will put an end to the scandal that grew out of the contest is conjectural. Early in the session it looked as if Arthur Hill, the millionaire lumberman of Saginaw, would be the victor. Governor Warner, who was confined to his house by illness, was apprised of the situation. Instead of letting matters drift, he hurriedly notified the legislature that Mr. Hill should not be chosen until an investigation had been made of the charge that improper influences were being used, and he named a prominent officeholder and politician as the source of his information.

The Republican members of the legislature were thrown in a panic. Hill, who had been in the lead, lost ground, and while his name was kept before the caucus, he was not again a dangerous factor. If there was no foundation for the imputations cast on his candidacy, he will no doubt demand an investigation; but if Governor Warner was correctly informed, there will be no initiative on the part of Hill, although in the interests of pure politics, neither the governor nor the legislature should permit the affair to be glazed over.

The selection of Congressman Smith is a happy one. He has been a valuable and active member of congress, and is well qualified to succeed Senator Alger. He is a man of the people. He began his career as a Western Union messenger boy, and whatever measure of success he has since attained is due to his own efforts. He is a loyal Republican, a successful business man, and an energetic worker, qualities which should serve him well in the performance of his duties as a member of the senate.

HARRIMAN, A MENACE.

It must be apparent to all who have followed the investigation of the Pacifics by the interstate commerce commission that the official probe was inserted none too soon. Mr. Harriman's capacity for absorption seems unlimited and his activities in that direction unequaled by any other human being. His own men furnish abundant testimony why the government should check his ambition as a railroad grabber.

Great surprise is expressed that one who until a few years since was unknown to the world has succeeded in effecting the greatest railroad combination of history, and yet it is not much of a mystery. Harriman is a man of brains, force and direction. Add to that trinity of human characteristics unlimited resources, and rivers can be turned from their sources, mountains moved from their bases. Mr. Harriman found the one essential he lacked when he yoked up with the Standard Oil crowd, and from that day his progress as a manipulator of railroads has been rapid.

Witnesses cited to appear before the interstate commerce commission revealed much of the Harriman methods. He yoked the Pacifics by a daring coup and they ceased to be competitors in fact. He bought heavily of Santa Fe stock, ostensibly as an investment, but actually to consummate ultimate control. Armed with authority to use the collateral and even the credit of the Pacifics, he purchased for their account stock in many other competing and extending lines until he and his associates were able to dominate the transportation of a mighty empire. And his latest coup was to depose Fish from the Illinois Central, that he might control that property which had hitherto been an obstacle in his path.

The commission has not yet completed its investigation. It has uncovered many queer transactions, but it has not reached the bottom of Mr. Harriman's operations. But enough has been divulged to convince the public that Harriman methods are a menace to the prosperity of the country, that instead of stimulating competition he stifles it, and that, if existing laws are insufficient to prevent his scheme of railroad consolidation, more effective laws must be enacted. Standard Oil must not be allowed to control the trunk lines of the United States.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

More than a million immigrants came to the United States during the last fiscal year.

In his annual report, Mr. Sargent, commissioner of immigration, says "the physical and mental quality of the aliens we are now receiving is much below that of those who have come in former years."

At its last session, Congress considered a measure having for its object greater discrimination in the foreigners who seek to make this country their home. No action, however, was taken. Commissioner Sargent has sounded a warning which should be heeded. This country can assimilate a million aliens a year, but its immigration laws should be so strict that those who are mentally, morally and physically incapacitated to become good citizens cannot land.

FORAKER AND LODGE.

With two such eminent statesmen as Senators Foraker and Lodge at loggerheads over the constitutional right of the president to enforce discipline in the army, each supporting his views with apparent confidence in ultimate victory, the issue has awakened intense interest throughout the country, not one whit abated by the fact that the actions of the most popular American are called into question.

In his speech before the senate yesterday, Senator Lodge ridiculed the assumption that the commander-in-chief must submit all offenses against order and discipline in the ranks to a scrutiny of a court-martial. Replying to him, Senator Foraker quoted from the decisions of the supreme court and from the articles of war to prove that no man enlisted in the service could be punished for a crime or an offense without first being entitled to a hearing. The debate was not without acrimony. There were sharp passages and angry retorts, and it was not hard to understand that both men realized the responsibility resting upon them—Senator Lodge that of defending the President from what he regards as an unwarranted attack, and Senator Foraker that of proving his point, with the full knowledge that failure will probably remove him from the list of entries for the great contest in 1908.

It is Senator Lodge's contention that the point sought to be pressed by Senator Foraker, namely, that the President has exceeded his prerogatives, is one entirely beyond the pale of senatorial inquiry; that the constitutional course of procedure should be impeachment proceedings, which must originate in the house. But no one believes for a moment that Senator Foraker aims to force that extreme measure. He is too wise a politician to even suggest such a step, preferring the milder method of attacking the President's popularity through investigation and report by a committee of senators.

The matter won't be disposed of in a day. There are many angles to the question and these will be discussed in all their relations to the main proposition. But the final decision of the senate cannot fail to have an important effect on national politics.

A SENATE INQUIRY.

Washington correspondents are apparently agreed that the Brownsville affair, as far as it relates to the President's action, is a drawn battle. Senators Lodge and Foraker, representing the contending forces, have come to some sort of a compromise whereby the committee on military affairs is to make a thorough investigation, while the question of executive authority, being one of law and constitutional interpretation, is to be referred to the committee on judiciary.

That should have been the disposition at the outset. If the senate has any idea that injustice has been dealt out to members of the Twenty-fifth, a searching inquiry should be instituted by the proper committee, and a report of its findings submitted to the senate. If that body likewise has any doubt as to the President's authority in the premises, that question should be examined into, and naturally the committee designed to pass on legal points should be given the responsibility.

The Blade has no fear that President Roosevelt will lose in prestige from that investigation, and it heartily indorses any proposition having for its object the settlement of conflicting opinions. We regret that Senator Foraker has departed from dispassionate discussion far enough to impugn the motives of the administration, as he did when he suggested that reference to the Sixtieth Ohio as a precedent was made on his account.

That reference was unfortunate, it is true, though a natural one, as it was based on official records, but we do not imagine for a moment that either the President or officials of the war department selected this particular citation simply because the regiment was recruited in Senator Foraker's native state.

Had the anti-administration forces reserved their ammunition until they had received reports from the investigating committees, they would have been in a more logical position to inflict real damage.

By assuming that the President was misinformed and that his order was therefore unjustifiable, they have anticipated the most they can hope for and discounted the effects of their disclosures, while, should the reports sustain the President, the rout of his adversaries would be accentuated because of the noise they have been making.

WEALTH OF UNCLE SAM

No Nation at Any Time Contained So Much Riches.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

The United States is the wealthiest country in the world. In the brief span of its young life this infant nation of ours has broken all records relating to the accumulation of riches, and we are beginning to think in billions instead of millions. Take it any way you like, and the measure of our affluence outstrips anything that has ever been known before.

Our country has more actual money, more gold, a larger volume of exports, greater banking facilities, richer farms, more productive mines, more railroads, more internal commerce, more millionaires, more well-to-do tradesmen, more independent farmers, more highly-paid laborers, and a greater distribution of the luxuries which riches bring than any other nation has ever enjoyed since time began.

One day last October Uncle Sam had gathered into his money storehouse in Washington the greatest amount of gold ever collected at one place in the history of the world—gold representing $871,893,899. This was, indeed, a high water mark. We had there in one little room more gold than was in circulation in Great Britain, that purse-proud mistress of the seas, who boasts of the sun never setting on her domains. What thoughts this statement must have raised in the mind of the self-opinionated Britisher!

The largest receipt ever given, the greatest money trust ever undertaken in history, was when the present treasurer of the United States, Chas. H. Treat, went into office. He receipted to Ellis H. Roberts, the retiring treasurer, for all the money and securities in the vaults of the treasury, a total of $1,259,598,278.58. It required from July first to September fifth to count the money, and at the completion of the task the accounts balanced to a fraction.

The costliest governmental establishment in the world is the British navy, upon which a billion and a half have been expended within the last ten years, yet three individual Americans, Rockefeller, Carnegie and Clark, could have paid the whole bill and still have some pocket money left. The United States is now spending about a hundred millions a year on its navy, and we are new at this kind of expenditure. The extravagance of it, so-called, has been the subject of much oratory. That we are not investing more than we can afford is shown by the fact that our display-loving women spent a hundred million dollars for diamonds purchased in foreign lands during the last two years. In fact, we are so rich that the sales of produce and manufactured articles that we are sending abroad each year is equal to a sum sufficient to support all the navies in the world.

When it comes to individual wealth we have a dozen citizens who are worth more than all the kings and rulers of the world, taken collectively and severally. The czar of Russia is reputed to have a greater income than any other living man, but his private fortune is so mixed up with the governmental revenues that it is impossible to separate them. If a distinction could be made, our pious uncle, John D. Rockefeller, could undoubtedly make a comparison with the weak-spined Nicholas and show the biggest pile. The Russian monarch's wealth is the accumulation of an empire, centuries old in the making, while the Ohio oil magnate can remember when he had nothing.

Leopold, king of the Belgians, is the richest monarch in Europe, after the czar. Although his income from the state is but $1,700,000 a year, his business interests are so large and his income from the Congo Free State so great, that it is estimated he gathers in quite five millions annually. Senator Clark has an income that is at least three times as great. The Montana copper king's New York residence will cost more than the Belgian sovereign will take in during the next twelve months.

Edward VII. receives $470,000 a year, and the entire royal family of England is provided for in the civil lists with incomes aggregating $900,000. Mr. Carnegie spends more money for the founding of institutes and the endowment of libraries and schools each year than the whole royal family of England can command.

The king of Italy is well provided for with $3,000,000 a year, but he is poor compared with Pierpont Morgan. Alphonso XIII., king of decadent Spain, is given $1,400,000 a year to provide the style that should surround a king, but Colonel John Jacob Astor could easily outsquander this youthful monarch if he felt so disposed. The kaiser receives a small annual allowance, only $650,000, so that either Wm. K. Vanderbilt or August Belmont have more ready money at their disposal than Germany's emperor. Any one of a dozen more of our multi-millionaires are wealthier than any of the remaining rulers of the world who might be named.

When it comes to comparing our total wealth with that of the oldest and richest of nations, the measure of our affluence is so excessive that there really isn't any comparison. No wonder foreigners think that money grows on trees in America. We have a thousand millionaires. New York alone has more wealthy citizens than London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg combined.

Fully one-half of the railway mileage of the world is in the United States, and we possess one-third of all the world's banking power. An accurate measurement of our monetary strength shows that we are really in a class by ourselves, and in many respects actually assuming the proportions of a worthy rival of all the rest of Christendom combined. No wonder Europe views our growth with alarm, and would like to talk us into a war with Japan, or some other power, in the hope of having us crippled.

To say that the total valuation of the wealth of the United States is $107,000,000,000 is not understandable. A hundred billion dollars is such a pile of money that the mind simply cannot grasp its meaning on the instant. It is more than twice the total amount of the wealth of the United Kingdom, of France, or of Germany, and over three times that of Russia, or of Austria-Hungary. Probably the best way of illustrating the actual extent of Uncle Sam's riches is to state that if he could convert all his assets into money he would have nearly four times as much as would be required to pay off the entire national debt of all the governments in the world, including his own.

The estimates of all the visible wealth of our country do not take into account the probable future returns on our investments, nor the future value of our undeveloped resources. Even the wildest enthusiast could not tell that. And how many of our business men, how many of our farmers, would sell out for exactly what they have invested in their business? Not many, you may be sure. It is equally certain that if Uncle Sam could be materialized into a national personality, he would decline to sell out for $107,000,000,000.

When one remembers how young this country is, and that only forty years ago it was torn by internal strife such as would have stopped development for a century among any people with less vitality than the Americans, these staggering totals of millions and billions are all the more wonderful. The south, which suffered so greatly in that struggle, had an estimated wealth in 1860 of a little over five billions, the most of which was wiped out by the war. It would be hard to conceive of any people suffering a greater reverse, yet look at the present wealth of the eleven states which seceded. They have not only recovered their own, but have doubled and tripled their former wealth, including even the estimate of the value of their slaves. Few people know that the state of Texas is now providing one-fourth of the cotton supply of the world.

We paid more than half a billion dollars to run the machinery of the federal government last year, but when the final balances were struck, the taxes collected were over twenty-five millions in excess of the expenditures. Although our treasury is bulging with wealth, if congress should pass an inheritance tax law, such as the President favors, the bulk of the great fortunes of our millionaires would eventually revert to the government. Under such a law the United States would receive about half a billion dollars from the Rockefeller estate alone. This regulation to control swollen fortunes, by making them revert to the state would give us funds to prosecute such schemes for public improvement as would dwarf the most pretentious creations of all the builders of history.

Even as it is, our national wealth has already soared higher than the imaginings of the most sanguine of our early optimists. To what extent it will yet go, even the most astute of living men can only conjecture. Let us look to the future course we shall pursue, lest we become vain of our riches and quickly go the way of the Caesars, who fell into decay and disrepute on account of the hoards they gathered about them.

Let us hope that we shall always "wish for no victories but those of peace; for no territory except our own; for no sovereignty except the sovereignty over ourselves." If we can go on massing wealth and still adhere to these admirable principles so recently uttered by our eminent premier, Mr. Elihu Root, the Goddess of Liberty will long hold up her beckoning light, and we will continue to be the most favored and envied of all the children of men.

Current Events.

Town of Jackson, Ky., in terror of feudists owing to Hargis trial and judge appeals for troops.

Duke of Marlborough settles on his wife $100,000, while he will live in a good, but low-priced flat.

Epidemic of grip in New York increases death rate to startling degree; situation worst in Brooklyn.

Secretary Hitchcock submits legal report as authority for his order withdrawing Indian lands from sale.

W. B. Leeds plans a $1,000,000 mansion in upper Fifth avenue, New York, and S. B. French $1,500,000 one.

Acetylene gas explosion during card party at Wilmington, Ill., kills two persons and injures several others.

Assassination of Lieutenant General Pavloff causes terror at Peterhof and czar is in fear he has been doomed.

An outbreak is feared in Persia under new shah, as the finances are demoralized and internal rivalries are acute.

Enthronement of new shah of Persia is fixed for February 2. Great Britain and Russia agree to support the new ruler.

The steamer Ponce, more than two weeks overdue, is towed into port at Hamilton, Bermuda, being adrift nine days.

December's output of pig iron largest of any month in the year and thus 1906 established another record for metal.

Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, declares that the abolishment of the canteen is responsible for the increase of drunkenness in the army.

Assistant Secretary of State Robert Bacon is severely bruised while out riding with President Roosevelt by being thrown off his horse.

House Democrats owing to factional strife, overthrow Minority Leader John Sharp Williams and settle on Champ Clark as his successor.

Stockholders of Pennsylvania railroad are asked to issue $100,000,000 stock issue and $100,000,000 bond issue at the annual meeting March 12.

March of progress is shown by a new rule of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York which permits women, unescorted, to eat in its cafe.

Chicago officials of the National League of Commission Merchants, in session at Pittsburg, declare that the railroads are ruining their business.

Governor Deneen in his message to the Illinois legislature recommends reforms in the state charitable institutions, insurance and railway legislation.

Representative Kahn, of California, in the house, declares that increase in army desertions is the direct result of the abolishment of the canteen.

McAndrews & Forbes Co. and the J. S. Young company are convicted in New York of combining illegally to monopolize the licorice paste trade.

Because of the anti-Japanese agitation on the Pacific coast the Japanese training squadron will not come to the United States, but will stop at Honolulu.

Charles City, Iowa, lynchers likely to escape prosecution, as none of the members of the mob has been identified, and state officials say they can do nothing.

Senator Hopkins defends Reed Smoot in speech in the senate, and declares that senators are not federal officers and therefore not liable to impeachment by the senate.

Resolution is introduced in the Colorado legislature at Denver calling for an investigation of Simon Guggenheim's alleged purchase of the nomination as United States senator.

Pope Pius issues an encyclical addressed to the clergy of France urging further resistance to the separation law, characterizing it as an effort on the part of the government to destroy all religion.

Governor Deneen prepares to follow his special message relating to the Illinois Central Railroad company with quick action in the courts. Bill to recover about $4,500,000 may be filed soon.

Governor Davidson in his message to the legislature at Madison says the public service corporations are the masters instead of servants of the people, and that strict laws must be passed.

The police refuse to permit the proposed Wall street prayer meeting in New York, and Mrs. J. Alden Gaylord, woman broker, and Rev. Henry Marsh Warren hold long distance prayers over phone.

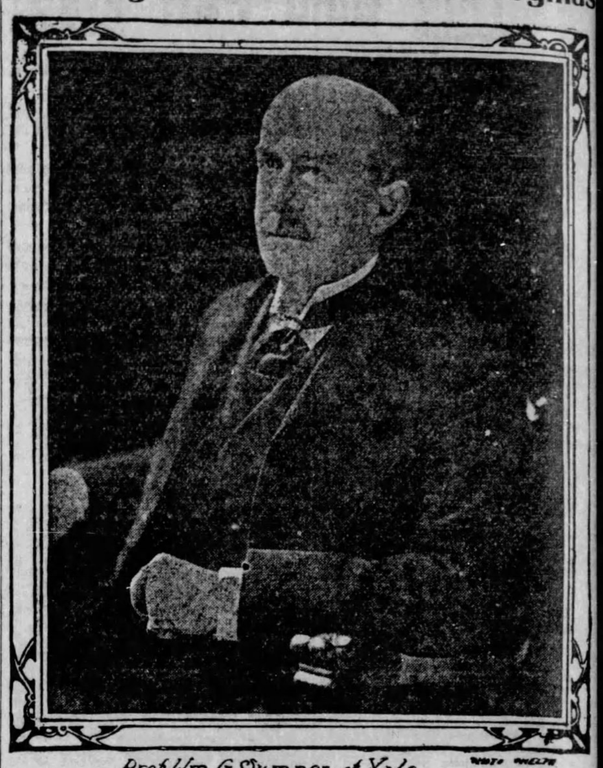
A New York judge sends a reckless chauffeur to jail for five days for his second offense of fast driving, and promises to give a jail sentence to every case of a second offense that comes before him.

The president of the Wisconsin Cheesemakers' association scores the members at the annual meeting in Milwaukee for using unclean milk in the manufacture of one of the chief products of the state.

William E. Curtis predicts that the authority given by the empress dowager of China for a constitutional government will prove most important happening of the year in its far-reaching effect on human race.

Attorney General Hadley, of Missouri, supposedly backed by former President Ramsey, of the Wabash, files suit in the supreme court to dissolve the alleged merger of the Gould roads and oust several subsidiary corporations.

Alarming Growth of Socialistic Dogmas



Prof Wm G Sumner of Yale

BY WILLIAM G. SUMNER.
Professor of Political and Social Science, Yale University.

Do socialistic notions and faith in socialistic devices spread through our society? In the elections of the last autumn there seemed to be much evidence that they do and that property is to be endangered by socialistic legislation. Many of us believe that there is danger from "corporations," that is to say, from combined and co-operative efforts of numbers of men. It is worth while, at the review of the year, to spend a few minutes in trying to realize whether these notions are sound and just what they seem.

In the first place it may be promptly taken for true that the existing form of the state will not be abolished in order to put in its place a socialistic state and to abolish the guarantees of property. We see no signs of a deep and general loss of confidence in the democratic republic, and no decline in affection for it, and there can be little outreaching of affection toward a socialistic state which is not even presented in a single and definite form to the imagination. Moreover, the present guarantees of property are not excessive, and the disposition to struggle in defense of what one has shows no sign of diminution. We must also believe that, if there should be an attempt to use the present form of the state against property, the state would be changed back to one of the old forms, which, with all their faults, gave adequate guarantees to property. Property is the most primitive and original, the deepest and broadest interest of men. It is an essential condition of education, religion and science, and it is essential to the family. We may therefore have discussion about many social propositions, but when any serious proposition is made to alter the rights of property, or to diminish the guarantees, the men will all go back to the old ideas and institutions.

In France within a century there has been two or three occasions on which this has been proved. The revolution goes prosperously while it consists in tinkering constitutions and trying republics, but when it put property at stake everything is turned back into the old grooves again. This is so, not because a few grandly rich men defeat the revolution. It is because the army of small people who have a few hundreds all act together to preserve their small capitals from peril or loss. It is not worth while, therefore, to speak discussion on the danger of a populistic state or of a revision of property rights and guarantees according to some new doctrine of social philosophy. The doctrines will vanish in a moment if they come into collision with great interests

WHY THE LEAVES TURN

Said Not to Be Due to Frost, but to Oxidization.

The common idea regarding autumn coloring is that frost causes the brilliant color of the leaves. This popular fallacy is without any foundation in fact, says Country Life in America; for frost has absolutely nothing whatever to do with tinting of the leaves except that it hastens their fall.

Let those who do not believe this statement go out in the swamps two weeks or even a month before frost and they will find occasional maples as scarlet as they even are seen in September or October.

It is a curious fact that quite young trees are usually the first to turn red. Autumn coloring is actually due to oxidization, which is caused by the action of light and heat, somewhat similar to the rust on iron. With leaves it is due to the fact that in fulfilling their mission they become choked by their own excretions, and the acids thus formed are acted on by the oxygen.

In extremely moist atmosphere the colors are not nusually very bright, as in England, for example. And in very dry climates the leaves dry up suddenly, and their skin, which is very thick to prevent the escape of moisture, is not sufficiently transparent to allow of the color being seen beneath. In the regions where the autumn foliage is most vivid we find the average season produces the finest. Neither a very dry nor very wet summer and early autumn will result in much brilliancy.

The extraordinary range of colors in trees of a single species is very noticeable, particularly so with the sugar maples; and it is remarkable that an individual tree will continue the same colors year after year; not only that, but the same branch will show the first tinge of color year after year. I have in mind two maples that I have watched for four years.

Each of them has a particular branch that proclaims the advent of autumn nearly two weeks before any of the other leaves show any sign of changing; presumably these branches are not quite equal in vigor to the rest of the tree, but why one of these trees should turn to a brilliant cadmium yellow while the other becomes a rich orange tinged with crimson in parts, is difficult to understand, because the conditions under which both trees grow are apparently identical.

The Hicks Almanac

FOR 1907

Be Prepared for All Storms, Blizzards, Drouths, Tornadoes and Great Extremes of Temperature by Having a Hicks Almanac for 1907.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks Almanac now has an international reputation. For more than 13 years all storms, blizzards, drouths, tornadoes, floods and great extremes of temperature have been foretold by Professor Hicks, and close observers declare that more than 95 per cent of his predictions have been verified. He foretold the great Galveston storm of Sept. 8, 1900, in his 1900 Almanac, issued in the fall of 1899; he foretold the great volcanic eruption of Mont Pelee, Martinique, of May 8, 1902, in his 1902 Almanac, issued in the fall of 1901; he foretold the eruption of Mount Vesuvius and the series of earthquakes that culminated in the disaster at San Francisco in April, 1906. Each of these great events was foretold from six months to nine month before it occurred. It will foretell every storm, cold wave, hot wave, tornado or blizzard which will come in 1907. It is a neatly printed book in stiff paper covers, and will contain a large number of beautiful half-tone engravings.

Our price for the Almanac.....25c
Almanac and Weekly Blade 1 year..60c

THE BLADE,
Toledo, O.

WATCHES

The Blade's Revised List for 1906-7—18 and 16 Sizes.

During the past season we have had so many inquiries from our readers for prices on 16 size watches, that we have included them in our list this season.

The 16 size watch is now the popular size for men and boys, being very much lighter in weight, smaller in size, and thinner than the 18 size.

With the exception of the 3-O size watches, which are Dueber-Hampden movements, we shall handle this season only Waltham and Elgin movements. The reputation and reliability of these movements are so well known to our readers that they need no further recommendation from us.

The cases used in our watches this season are the very best grade of 25-year and 20-year gold filled cases on the market. We make no extra charge this season for hand engraved cases in the 25-year grade.

We guarantee everything we offer you to be just exactly as represented,

And you will find our prices lower than you can purchase the same quality for elsewhere.

The Waltham and Elgin watches are all stem wind and stem set. The 3-O size Dueber-Hampden watches are stem wind and lever set. The 3-O size watches are the smallest ladies' watches made. They are very dainty and may be worn as chatelaines.

All Watches are sent by registered mail.

We can supply any movement made by the Waltham or Elgin companies, and will be pleased to quote prices.

This offer is intended only for Blade subscribers. We desire to give our subscribers the advantage of the best quality of everything at the very lowest price.

MOVEMENTS.

Nickel—Fifteen jewels (settings); quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damaskeened plates.

Nickel—Seven jewels; quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval steel regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damaskeened plates.

Men's Watches

No. 100—18 size, 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $14.00

No. 101—18 size, 25-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $11.50

No. 102—16 size, 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $15.00

No. 103—16 size, 25-year open-face, 7-jeweled works ...$12.25

No. 104—18 size, 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $15.50

No. 105—18 size, 25-year open-face, 15-jeweled works ...$12.50

No. 106—16 size, 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $17.00

No. 107—16 size, 25-year open-face, 15-jeweled works ...$14.50

No. 108—18 size, 20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $12.50

No. 109—18 size, 20-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $9.75

No. 110—16 size, 20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works ...$12.75

No. 111—16 size, 20-year open-face, 7-jeweled works ...$10.00

No. 112—18 size, 20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $13.50

No. 113—18 size, 20-year open-face, 15-jeweled works ...$10.50

No. 114—16 size, 20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $15.00

No. 115—16 size, 20-year open-face, 15-jeweled works ...$12.50

Nickel Silver Cases

No. 116—18 size, 7-jeweled works $5.30

No. 117—16 size, 7-jeweled works $6.75

No. 118—18 size, 15-jeweled works $6.60

No. 119—16 size, 15-jeweled works $8.75

Ladies' 6 Size

No. 120—25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $12.50

No. 121—25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works ...$13.50

No. 122—20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $11.00

No. 123—20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works ...$12.25

Ladies' O Size

No. 124—25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $13.00

No. 125—25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works ...$17.50

No. 126—20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $13.00

No. 127—20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works ...$16.50

Ladies' 3-O Size

No. 128—"The 400" 25-year hunting case, 17-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works $18.50

No. 129—"The Diadem," 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works $15.00

No. 130—"Molly Stark," 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works $13.75

Always remember that everything we offer you is just exactly as represented, or we will refund your money.

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Cut Paper Patterns

PARIS PATTERNS.

The cut paper patterns now offered to our readers are furnished by the Paris Modes Co., of New York, and are the best, latest and most perfect patterns offered by any newspaper using cut paper patterns.

These patterns provide for the allowance of all seams; are easy, simple and practical to use, and perfect in fit. If the correct size is selected, a garment may be cut and made to fit perfectly without any alteration.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered. Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

Misses' and Girls' Double-Breasted Long Coat, With Fancy or Yoke Facing—Paris Pattern No. 1743—All Seams Allowed.

One of the smartest styles in the new all-cover coats for spring wear is here shown made of tan cloth and strictly tailored. The fronts lap and close in double-breasted fashion and open at the throat in a narrow V. A backward turning plait and a box plait in each side of the seamless back and a box-plait in each front are pressed all the way to the edge of the coat and

stitched to the waist at the back and to some distance below at the front; and a belt with pointed ends is widely lapped and closed in front. The neck is collarless, but a decidedly individual effect is given by a laid-on yoke of exceedingly fanciful outline.

These coats are made up in plain, mixed, checked, plaid and striped cloths and coatings.

The pattern is in five sizes—9 to 17 years. For a miss of 15 years the coat requires 6 5-8 yards of goods 27 inches wide, or 3 1-4 yards 54 inches wide, or 2 7-8 yards 60 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Ladies' Low-Necked Waist, With Short Puff Sleeves, Body and Sleeve Lining and With or Without Girdle—Paris Pattern No. 1746—All Seams Allowed.

Ribbon for accessories is exceedingly smart, one fetching way of using it being shown in this charming waist, which may be made with a low round neck or a Dutch neck, as preferred. The material is a dotted silk mull, soft and sheer, in shell-pink and the Liberty satin ribbon is the same lovely shade. Three wide plaits are formed on each shoulder, quite close to the sleeve to give broad lines to the front, which is gathered at the top and drawn in softly at the belt to puff out slightly. The neck is low and round, and for the Dutch neck a puff of chiffon is adjusted on the lining above the front and back, a gathered ruching outlining it top and bottom. A

row of rich applique band-trimming arranged in pretty curves on the front several inches below the puff adds to the elaborate effect. The broad girdle is a distinguishing feature of the waist and is made of the wide Liberty satin ribbon. Two straps of narrow Liberty satin ribbon looped and crossed at the centers are caught under fancy cut-steel buttons to the top and bottom of the girdle at the back, creating a strikingly elaborate effect. The short puff sleeves are ribbon trimmed in decidedly individual way.

Very beautiful effects may be produced in this waist which is a graceful girlish model for all sorts of evening fabrics. Garlands of rosebuds, roses or other flowers could be used instead of the ruching.

The pattern is in six sizes—32 to 42 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the waist needs 4 1-4 yards of material 20 inches wide, or 2 1-2 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 42 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Ladies' Jacketa, in Norfolk Style, with Double-Breasted Vest and Applied Plaits Over Side-Front and Side-Back Seams—Paris Pattern No. 1738—All Seams Allowed.

A fitted jacket in Norfolk style with

a double-breasted vest is among the smartest new models for early spring wear. It is here illustrated made of bisque cloth with the vest of checked cloth in black and mauve. The fronts open from the neck over the vest, which is slightly low in V shape at the neck and close in regular double-breasted fashion with button-holes and fancy metal buttons. Long seams to the shoulders in the front and back give beautiful lines. Over them are applied box-plaits, the seams and plaits being so arranged as to give broad shoulder lines and tapering waist. A belt, stitched to match the plaits, is finished in points at the ends under buttons at the front edges of the fronts. A rolling collar with broad curved ends finishes the neck of the coat, but the vest is collarless. The sleeves are in regulation coat-sleeve style with roll-back cuffs having flaring ends. A chic touch is given by a line of soutache braid along the ends of the collar and cuffs coiled in a trefoil at the corners and loops of the braid, in simulated button hole effect, finished off with buttons at the front edges of the fronts.

These jackets should be carefully tailored and smart touches could be given by individual arrangements of braid and buttons and the color and material in the vest.

The pattern is in six sizes—32 to 42 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the jacket needs 6¼ yards of goods 27 inches wide, or 3¾ yards 36 inches wide, or 2¾ yards 42 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 54 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Child's Yoke Dress, With or Without Plastron Bertha—Paris Pattern No. 1735—All Seams Allowed.

An individual feature of this pretty little frock is the prettily scalloped bertha which gives breadth and sloping shoulder lines and is extended in plastron effect to the belt, where it is gathered in with the front to puff out very slightly. The bertha is sewed on along the lower edge of a smooth, round yoke, which the front and back are gathered, and a frill of edg-

ing gives a dainty touch to the edges. A full gathered skirt is joined to the same belt as the waist and finished at the bottom with a hem. A standing collar finishes the neck, but it may be omitted and the neck finished with a little frill, if preferred. The sleeves are long bishop sleeves with narrow wristbands.

Dress goods of all kinds, including silks, woolens and cottons are available for little frocks of this style, which are simple and smart, yet dressy enough for any occasion. The bertha may be cut from all-over lace or embroidery or silk, velvet or other contrasting goods. A lovely little plaid frock has the bertha of red cloth with a row of black soutache following the edges. Ribbon ruffles on the edges of the bertha are exceedingly pretty on frocks of volle, cashmere or other soft woolen goods.

The pattern is in four sizes—2 to 9 years. For a child of 5 years, the dress requires 4 3-4 yards of goods, 20 inches wide, or 2 3-4 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 1-2 yards 42 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Ladies' Tucked Shirtwaist, Closed at Back—Paris Pattern No. 1742—All Seams Allowed.

Tucks in all sorts of widths and groupings are seen in the newest shirts, whether of linen severely tailored or of dainty, sheer goods with embroideries, laces, appliques and beautiful stitchery. The smart model here illustrated shows wide tucks the full length of the front between clusters of fine tucks in deep

yoke effect. The front is gathered up under the belt, puffing out a very little bit. In the back at each side, two tucks are stitched from shoulder to belt, where they are drawn closer together by gathers to give graceful, tapering lines. The closing is made at the back. The standing collar is stitched at the center in three fine encircling tucks, and vertical tucks take up all fullness in the sleeves below the elbow. The top of the sleeves gathers up enough fulness to be modish and pointed roll-back cuffs are a smart finish.

These waists are sufficiently decorative without extra trimming and are exceedingly smart looking. Insets and dainty hand-embroidery could, however, be used very effectively to create elaborate waists.

The pattern is in seven sizes—32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the waist needs 5 yards of material 20 inches wide, or 2½ yards 36 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 42 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

HANSBROUGH HAS FEAR

Fuel Famine In His State Becoming More Serious.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, takes a pessimistic view of the fuel famine situation in western and northern North Dakota. He called at the interstate commerce commission yesterday and submitted to the commission many messages he had received concerning the deplorable conditions in the state.

Through many towns of North Dakota, he is informed, not more than one or two freight trains have passed since the beginning of the year. Fuel, either coal or wood, is not to be had, even in towns of 2,500 inhabitants. The senator told the commission that the people living several miles from the railroads were certain to suffer incalculably, as they were unable, on account of the deep snow, to get fuel to their homes, even if it were available in the towns. He apprehends some ghastly disclosures when the spring opens in the remote parts of the state.

HOT SHOT AT FORAKER

Tillman Speaks on Brownsville Affair.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Senator Tillman spoke on the Brownsville incident in the senate today. He characterized the President's action in the matter "as nothing more nor less than lynching." He challenged any one to produce in the army regulations or articles of war any foundation for the charge of conspiracy of silence, mutiny and treason made against the soldiers, although he declared there was no doubt that the soldiers were responsible for the "outrage at Brownsville."

Mr. Tillman held that it was contrary to the fundamental principles of liberty of English and American law that the innocent should suffer because of the sins of the guilty; also, he declared, that a man shall be considered innocent until he is proven guilty. "In this case," he said, "167 men have been punished, while not more than 20 have been charged with participation in the crime."

Mr. Tillman maintained that the negro troops should not have been sent to Texas. They were sent there, he said, against the protests of one of the Texas senators and the congressman from that district. They were sent there, he continued, with a wholly inadequate number of officers, as there were only five officers for the three companies.

"This was done," Mr. Tillman exclaimed, "without any thought or care on the part of the President or secretary of war as to results. The first thought of the President was to protect the negroes and to punish the citizens by abandoning the post."

"Especially Major Penrose and Captain Macklin," Mr. Tillman said, "are shown to have acted with gross negligence and incompetence."

Turning his attention to Senator Foraker, Mr. Tillman declared the Ohio senator had belittled himself by attacking Major Blocksom as a man whose father was a copperhead. "Are we never to have an end of the war and its bitterness?" he exclaimed.

"Are the people of the north and the south never to understand each other and to recognize the rights of both sections?

"It is useless to deny that the race question lies at the bottom of all this.

"It is equally useless to say that these troops were discharged because they were negroes. If the negroes had been treated the same way as white regulars were treated at Athens, Ohio, the civil authorities would have arrested those believed to be guilty and the matter decided in the courts. In that instance the war department defended the regulars, although they had committed murder, and it was declared the troops were the wards of the nation—a very proper and right position to take.

"The whole issue involved is one of race, and the President is primarily more responsible than any other man for the position the negroes in the south have taken on the question of negro rights."

He then entered into a discussion of the race question.

MOST GOLD IN COLORADO

Alaska a Close Second, Says Director of Mint.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The director of the mint has made a preliminary estimate in the production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1906, as given below:

State.	Gold. Value.	Fine ounces. Silver.
Alabama .. ....$	35,900	.....
Alaska	21,251,100	191,700
Arizona	3,228,800	2,747,800
California	18,633,900	1,564,500
Colorado	22,771,200	12,248,100
Georgia	64,200	1,000
Idaho	1,093,700	8,257,300
Michigan	.....	286,800
Montana	4,585,500	11,746,700
Nevada	9,815,800	6,742,900
New Mexico	255,900	356,200
North Carolina .	122,600	10,900
Oregon	1,369,900	100,100
South Carolina .	74,600	.....
South Dakota ..	6,822,700	157,500
Texas	.....	288,100
Utah	5,172,200	11,538,000
Washington	252,600	140,500
Wyoming	26,400	1,300
Other states	429,100	80,100
Totals ....$	96,101,400	56,183,500

Of the more important increases in the production as compared with 1905, Alaska stands first with a gain of $6,326,000; Nevada comes next with $4,500,000 and Arizona third with $532,000.

Colorado shows a loss in gold production of $2,900,000 and California a loss of $564,000. In silver production Montana shows a loss of 2,000,000 ounces, Colorado a loss of 695,000 ounces and Utah a gain of 1,217,000 ounces. The figures for all the states show a net gain in gold production of $7,920,700, and a net gain in silver production of $82,100.

WON'T STOP MANEUVERS

Battleships Will Stay In the Atlantic for Awhile.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Although the suggestion has been made that on account of the weak representation of armored ships on the Pacific coast several such vessels should be sent there at once, it was stated today that the naval general board has no present intention of disturbing the plans made long since for the maneuvers which are about to begin at Culebra and Guantanamo.

The program of exercises covers a period of six weeks, during which time the entire Atlantic fleet will undergo rigid drills and extensive target practice. It is not improbable, however, that after the fleet reaches northern waters for the usual scraping and minor repairs and is ready to be dispersed, some ships of the heavy armored class may be sent around the Horn for station in Pacific waters along the United States coast. This, it is said, can be accomplished without seriously affecting the composition of the Atlantic fleet, because of the fact that several new battleships and armored cruisers will be in commission within the next few months which can take the place of the vessels withdrawn.

NAVAL RECORDS ARE OUT

Volume I of Civil War History Issued at Last.

Washington, Jan. 9.—A valuable contribution to the history of the late rebellion is volume I of the official records of the Union and Confederate navies in that war. This treats especially of the naval operations on both sides from the Gulf of Mexico to the Rio Grande, when the Union west gulf blockading squadron engaged in many brisk engagements with the shore batteries, while there are exciting tales of blockade running by the Confederate ships. The feature of the volume, however, is the description of Farragut's great battle of Mobile bay. It was in this fight that Craven went to the bottom on the monitor Tecumseh, and also when Farragut gave his famous order: "Damn the torpedoes! Go ahead."

Handsome illustrations adorn the volume, which is published under the direction of the secretary of the navy by Charles W. Stewart, superintendent of the library and naval war records.

BATTLE WORDS IN HOUSE

Gaines and Mahon Nearly Come to Blows.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Only the bigness of Ollie James, of Kentucky, prevented a personal encounter between Representatives John Wesley Gaines, of Tennessee, and Thaddeus Mahon, of Pennsylvania, on the floor of the house just before adjournment yesterday.

Representative James, who is considerably more than six feet tall and weighs in the neighborhood of 300 pounds, executed a flying tackle and caught Gaines, and as Gaines expressed it afterward, "just stood in front of him." Gaines wriggled about, but could not get by James, and other members caught him and led him away.

The trouble began over a statement made by Gaines. During the general debate on the fortification appropriation bill Gaines made a speech on his proposition to dock the salaries of members who are absent from sessions of the house without permission.

"The gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Mahon, is absent from his seat 95 per cent of the time," Mr. Gaines said. "I will even go further. I will say that he is absent at least 99 per cent of the time, and would make it 101 per cent if that were possible."

When Gaines finished, Mahon took the floor.

"My friend (Mr. Gaines) reminds me of an old windmill we used to have when I was a boy," Mahon said. "There was a screen put in so that the wheat and the chaff were separated. God Almighty in making my friend forgot to put in the screen. The wheat and chaff come out together in him. I want to deny that I have been absent 95 per cent of the time when I should have been in the house. How does the gentleman know I have been absent that time."

"I have been here every day," Mr. Gaines said, "and you have not been here most of the days."

Representative Mann, of Illinois, who was temporarily presiding, noticing the rising feeling of the two men, cautioned them against referring to each other in the first person.

"When the gentleman charges me with being absent 95 to 99 per cent of the time he utters a deliberate falsehood and he knows it," Mahon said, his face getting red and his hands clenched.

"If you make that charge in the house you have got to make it stand good outside," shouted Gaines.

"Gentlemen must observe the rules in addressing each other and not refer to each other in the first person," Representative Mann said, beating a tattoo on his desk with the gavel.

"I'll make any charge I make stand good anywhere," Mahon said. "I'll observe the rules and I'll make this statement in the fourth person. If any member of the house charges me with being absent 95 per cent of the time I do not care who it is, he utters a deliberate, unqualified and knowing untruth."

The house was in an uproar by this time, the chair adding to the noise it not to the confusion by pounding the desk with his gavel. His efforts finally caused the head of the gavel to fly off and it bounded into the body of the house, almost striking one of the members.

"I won't stand for that," yelled Gaines, who walked quietly down the aisle from his seat until he reached the pit in front of the speaker's desk. "I won't be called a liar by any man," he shouted after he made a dive for Mahon, who sits in the front row and who was standing at his desk waiting the onslaught.

As Gaines dived for Mahon Ollie James caught him around the waist and lifted him, wriggling and struggling, from the floor. Representatives Taylor and Richardson, of Alabama, and John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, came up the main aisle and, aided by James, pushed Gaines back to his seat.

With Gaines back in his seat the Pennsylvanian continued his speech of explanation as to how he came to be connected with the invoking an old statute compelling members to forfeit pay for the tiem absent from the house.

Meanwhile the friends of Gaines and Mahon were engaged in an effort to bring about a reconciliation, in which they were successful, and at its conclusion Mahon rose to a question of personal privilege. He stated that he did not desire to impugn the motives which prompted Gaines to utter what was an untruth about his absence from the house, but he desired to say that his informant was incorrect.

Not to be outdone, Gaines immediately arose and, showing deep feeling, said that the gentleman from Pennsylvania had always been his friend, but that he had been goaded beyond endurance, not only on this but on a former occasion. He regretted the turn affairs had taken. "Are you satisfied with that?" he asked, pointing to Mahon.

For answer Mahon rushed across the chamber. The two men clasped hands amid loud applause.

HELP TO HOMESTEADERS

Fuel Famine Brings Resolution From Senator Hansbrough.

Washington, Jan. 9.—In view of the fact that many homestead settlers are said to be freezing in North Dakota, and the rules of the department of the interior provide in many cases that residence of the settler shall be continuous, Senator Hansbrough has prepared a resolution to relieve the situation. He proposes that the settlers be permitted leave of absence for three months, to extend over the winter period, and that this absence shall not interfere with their entry rights. The resolution follows:

"That homestead settlers upon the public domain in those sections where climatic conditions and other causes of an unusual nature result in personal hardship, are hereby granted a leave of absence from their land for a period of three months from the date of the approval of this resolution. All homesteaders seriously affected by such conditions or causes shall make application, by affidavit, setting forth the facts justifying the leave of absence applied for to the register and receiver of the land office of the district in which their land is situated, and settlers granted such leave shall forfeit no rights by reason of the absence allowed hereunder; provided, that the period of such actual absence shall not be deducted from the full time of residence required by law."

YEAR BROKE ALL RECORDS

Value of Manufactures Was Greater Than Ever Before.

Washington, Jan. 14.—That the year just brought to a close was a banner one in the history of the United States industrial activity, far outdistancing any previous record, is the deduction of statistical experts of the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor.

The value of manufacturers' raw materials imported in the eleven months of the past year was $402,000,000, against $370,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1905; and the value of manufactures for further use in manufacturing was $223,000,000, against $180,000,000 in the same months of the preceding year.

The total value of manufactures exported in the eleven months of the year just closed was, of manufactures for further use in manufacturing, $220,000,000, against $194,000,000 in a like period in the preceding year and of manufactures ready for consumption, $438,000,000, against $391,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1905, indicating that the total value of manufactures of all kinds exported during the year will exceed $700,000,000.

PANAMA BIDS OPENED

Lowest Received Is 6.76 Per Cent on Estimate.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The Isthmian canal commission today opened bids from private contractors for the completion of the Panama canal. The basis on which the contract will be awarded is a percentage of the cost of completing the work. The government expressly reserved to itself the control of sanitation and engineering, and in the matter of quarters and the subsistence departments so directly connected with the health and well-being of canal employes the right of rigid supervision is retained. In no event, says Chairman Shonts, can the contractor be allowed to make these departments an independent source of profit.

The government likewise retains the department of materials and supplies, and so far as the Panama railroad is concerned, it expressly was declared in the letter of invitation for bids that it could not wisely be turned over to the contractor. The work to be done by the contractor, therefore, has been confined to the actual work of construction.

It is believed by the commission that the estimated cost of completing the canal will be materially reduced by the application of new principles of construction which will be discovered as the work progresses.

The proposals provide a system of rewards for the completion of the work in a much shorter time than the contract calls for, and this, it is contended, will effect a saving sufficient to offset the entire percentage required to be paid the contractor on the estimated cost of the work.

W. J. Oliver, of Nashville, Tenn., and Anson M. Bangs, of 5 Nassau street, New York, associated together, were the lowest bidders for the construction of the canal. They propose to do the work for 6.76 percentum of the estimated cost. The bids were opened at noon by Chairman Shonts. Four proposals only were received.

The other bidders were George Peirce & Co., of Frankfort, Maine, and New York city, who offered to do the work for 7.19 percentum upon the estimated cost; the North American Dredging company, of Los Angeles, Cal., who offered to do the work for 28 percentum of the estimated cost; and the McArthur-Gillespie company, of New Jersey, whose bid was 12.5 percentum. The proposals show that George Peirce & Co. is a partnership consisting of George Peirce, G. A. Peirce and Earl S. Peirce. The North American Dredging company is a corporation whose president is William H. Allen, Jr., of Los Angeles, and whose vice president is R. A. Perry, of San Francisco. The McArthur-Gillespie company is a New Jersey corporation whose chief offices are at 11 Pine street, New York. Its president is A. F. McArthur, of Chicago, and its vice president, T. M. Gillespie, of Pittsburg.

W. J. Oliver and Anson Bangs, the lowest bidders, have had much experience in contracting work. Mr. Oliver is one of the largest railroad contractors in America and is at present engaged in tunneling Lookout mountain and other extensive work. Mr. Bangs was the contractor for the Soo canal locks.

More than 100 contractors and their representatives attended the opening of the bids. Before reading the proposals Mr. Shonts explained that no bid would be accepted until after the commission has thoroughly studied and investigated it.

LEPERS WELL CARED FOR

Philippines Colony Is In Excellent Shape.

Washington, Jan. 14.—After a long and vexatious delay the Culian leper colony in the Philippine islands, with accommodations for about 300 patients, was opened in May, 1906. The first lepers taken there were from Cebu, and they protested vehemently against going. When they arrived they were delighted with their surroundings and, indeed, their present life, according to a report to the insular bureau, is a forcible contrast to the one they had been living. To anyone who has seen these poor creatures begging in the streets or driven from town to town, and obliged to eke out a living as best they could, it is a great pleasure to see them comfortably housed, well fed and looked after and situated where they have a modern sewerage system, pure water, laundries, bath houses, a church and a dining hall capable of accommodating 300 people at a time. In addition to all this they have a brass band and a theatre.

The lepers are taken from all over the archipelago to the colony. A careful examination is made of each patient before he can enter the colony. It has been found that in a great many cases persons supposed to have leprosy have merely been afflicted with tropical cancers or ulcers.

Four sisters of charity have volunteered for duty in the colony, as has a Jesuit priest, Father Bolles, who is to be the chaplain. The quarters of the non-leprous residents are removed about a quarters of a mile from the colony. The doctor comes and goes in a small gasoline launch from his residence on the other side of the bay.

PRESIDENT WILL ATTEND

Will Go to Indianapolis for Lawton Monument.

Washington, Jan. 9.—President Roosevelt has definitely decided to make a trip to Indianapolis, to attend the unveiling of the monument to Henry W. Lawton, on Memorial day. He made this promise today to a committee of citizens of Indianapolis, headed by Representative Overstreet and including Evans Woollen, of the Commercial club; R. O. Hawkins, of the Board of Trade, and Hilton U. Brown, of the Indianapolis News. The President will make a speech, in which he will talk, among other things, of the civil war soldiers and Oliver P. Morton, Indiana's war governor, a history of whose life, he said, he had been reading recently.

FOOD DOES IT

The Most Natural Way to Get Out of Trouble.

"I have been troubled with my stomach for years, having the habit of vomiting and spitting up my food and was all run down and September last I had a fearful hemorrhage which completely prostrated me. When I got up even a rare porterhouse steak distressed me.

"Then I happened to meet a lady who had trouble just like mine and who used Grape-Nuts food and it agreed with her, so I bought a box and found I could keep it down and it nourished and built me up and I have used it constantly since then, usually twice a day. I have gained in flesh and can eat almost anything I want and my stomach takes care of it without any hesitation, but before I toned and strengthened my stomach on Grape-Nuts I could not handle any food but it was liable to come up again.

"I am over sixty years old and people here consider my cure remarkable." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a reason." Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

SUBMITS THE EVIDENCE

President Gives Senate Facts In Special Message.

Washington, Jan. 14.—President Roosevelt today sent to the senate a special message regarding the Brownsville incident, which gives the additional evidence collected by Assistant Attorney General Purdy and Major Blocksom, who were sent to Texas by the President to investigate the affair. The President submitted with his message various exhibits, including maps of Brownsville and Fort Brown, bandoleer, thirty-three empty shells and seventy-seven ball cartridges picked up in the streets a few hours after the shooting, three steel jacketed bullets and some scraps of the casings of other bullets picked out of the houses into which they had been fired.

The President declares that the evidence is positive that the outrages of August 13 were committed by some of the colored troops that have been dismissed, and that some or all of the members of the three companies of the 25th infantry had knowledge of the deed and have shielded the guilty ones. The negro troops are referred to by the President in his message as "midnight assassins," and he declares that very few, if any, of the soldiers dismissed without honor could have been ignorant of what occurred. That part of the order which bars the soldiers from all civil employment under the government is revoked by the President. This clause the President says was lacking in validity. The discharged troops, however, will be forever barred from re-enlisting in the army and navy and as to this the President says that "there is no doubt of my constitutional and legal power."

Secretary Taft's report giving the sworn testimony of witnesses is transmitted with the message. The testimony of fourteen eyewitnesses is given and the President declares the evidence conclusive that the weapons used were Springfield rifles now used by United States troops, including the negro troops who were in the garrison at Brownsville.

The President's message follows:

"To the senate: In my message to the senate treating of the dismissal, without honor, of certain named members of the three companies of the Twenty-fifth infantry, I gave the reports of the officers upon which the dismissal was based. These reports were made in accordance with the custom in such cases, for it would, of course, be impossible to preserve discipline in the army save by pursuing precisely the course that in this case was pursued. Inasmuch, however, as in the senate question was raised as to the sufficiency of the evidence, I deemed it wise to send Major Blocksom, and assistant to the attorney general, Purdy, to Brownsville to make a thorough investigation on the ground in reference to the matter. I herewith transmit Secretary Taft's report, and the testimony taken under oath of the various witnesses examined in the course of the investigation. I also submit various exhibits, including maps of Brownsville and Fort Brown, photographs of various buildings, a letter from Judge Parks to his wife, together with a bandoleer, thirty-three empty shells, seven ball cartridges and four clips picked up in the streets of Brownsville within a few hours after the shooting, three steel-jacketed bullets and some scraps of the casings of other bullets picked out of the houses into which they had been fired. A telegram from United States Commissioner R. B. Creager at Brownsville, announces that six additional bullets, like the others, from Springfield rifles, taken from buildings in Brownsville, with supporting affidavits, have since been sent to the secretary of war.

It appears from the testimony that on the night of the 13th of August, 1906, several crimes were committed by some person or persons in the city of Brownsville. Among these were the following:

(a) The murder of Frank Natus.

(b) The assault with intent to kill the lieutenant of police, Dominguez, whose horse was killed under him and whose arm was shot so severely that it had to be amputated.

(c) The assault with intent to kill Mr. and Mrs. Hale Odin and their little boy, who were in the window of the Miller hotel.

(d) The shooting into several private residences of Brownsville, three of them containing women and children.

(e) The shooting at and slightly wounding of Preciado.

These crimes were certainly committed by somebody.

As to the motive for the commission of the crimes, it appears that trouble of a more or less serious kind had occurred between individual members of the companies and individual citizens of Brownsville, culminating in complaints which resulted in the soldiers being confined within the limits of the garrison on the evening of the day in question.

The evidence, as will be seen, shows beyond any possibility of honest question that some individuals among the colored troops whom I have dismissed committed the outrages mentioned; and that some or all of the other individuals whom I dismissed had knowledge of the deed and shielded from the law those who committed it.

The only motive suggested as possibly influencing any one else was a desire to get rid of the colored troops, so strong that it impelled the citizens of Brownsville to shoot up the houses, to kill one of their own number, to assault their own police, wounding the lieutenant, who had been an officer for twenty years—all with the purpose of discrediting the negro troops. The suggestion is on its face so ludicrously impossible that it is difficult to treat it as honestly made. This theory supposes that the assailants succeeded in obtaining the uniform of the negro soldiers; that before starting on their raid they got over the fence unchallenged, and without discovery by the negro troops opened fire on the town from within the fort; that they blacked their faces so that at least fourteen eyewitnesses mistook them for negroes; that they disguised their voices so that at least six witnesses who heard them speak mistook their voices as being those of negroes.

The weapons they used were Springfield rifles; for the ammunition which they used was that of the Springfield rifle, and no other, and could not have been used in any gun in Texas or any part of the Union or in Mexico, or in any other part of the world, save only in the Springfield, now used by the United States troops, including the negro troops in the garrison at Brownsville, and by no other persons save these troops—a weapon which had only been used by the United States troops for some four or five months prior to the shooting in question, and which is not in the possession of private citizens.

The testimony of the witnesses, the position of the bullet holes, show that fifteen or twenty of the negro troops gathered inside the fort, and that the first shots fired into the town were fired from within the fort; some of them at least from the upper galleries of the barracks.

The testimony farther shows that the troops then came out over the walls, some of them perhaps going through the gate, and advanced a distance of three hundred yards or thereabouts into the town. During their advance, they shot into two hotels and some nine or ten other houses. Three of the private houses into which they fired contained women and children. They deliberately killed Frank Natus, the bartender, shooting him from a distance of about fifteen yards. They shot at the man and woman, Mr. and Mrs. Odin, and their little boy, as they stood in the window of the Miller hotel, the bullet going less than two inches from the head of the woman. They shot down the lieutenant of police, who was on horseback, killing his horse and wounding him so that his arm had to be amputated. They attemped to kill the two policemen who were his companions, shooting one through the hat. They shot at least eight bullets into the Cowen house, putting out a lighted lamp on the dining room table. Mrs. Cowen and her five children were in the house; they at once threw themselves prone on the floor and were not hit. They fired into the Starck house, the bullets going through the mosquito bar of a bed, from eighteen to twenty inches above where little children were sleeping. There was a light in the children's room.

The shooting took place near midnight. The panic caused by the utterly unexpected attack was great. The darkness, of course, increased the confusion. There is conflict of testimony on some of the minor points, but every essential point is established beyond possibility of honest question. The careful examination of Mr. Purdy, assistant to the attorney-general, resulted merely in strengthening the reports already made by the regular army authorities.

The fuller details as established by the additional evidence taken since I last communicated with the senate, make it likely that there were very few, if any, of the soldiers dismissed, who could have been ignorant of what occurred. It is well nigh impossible that any of the noncommissioned officers who were at the barracks should not have known what occurred.

The additional evidence thus taken renders it, in my opinion, impossible to question the conclusions upon which my order was based. I have gone most carefully over every issue of law and fact that has been raised. I am now satisfied that the effect of my order, dismissing these men without honor, was not to bar them from all civil employment under the government, and therefore that the part of the order which consisted of a declaration to this effect was lacking in validity, and I have directed that such portion be revoked. As to the rest of the order, dismissing the individuals in question without honor, and declaring the effect of such discharge under the law and regulations to be a bar to their future re-enlistment either in the army or the navy, there is no doubt of my constit

HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS

JENNINGS

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR

Keynotes of Harmony

SUNDAY.

Let us follow after things which make for peace.

MONDAY.

Love worketh no ill to his neighbor.

TUESDAY.

It is not life to live for one's self alone. Let us help one another.

WEDNESDAY.

Greatness is to take the common things of life and walk truly among them.

THURSDAY.

Be tenderly affectioned one toward another.

FRIDAY.

Those who talk most about this being a sad world are doing most to nurse its griefs.

SATURDAY.

Give to the world the best you have, and the best will come to you.

The Story of a Famous Hymn

Wordsworth who himself was one of the world's greatest composers of immortal verse, thus writes:

"Blessing be with them, and eternal praise,
Who gave us nobler loves, and nobler cares!
The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs
Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays."

In the front ranks of those who might hope to attain a portion of the blessings thus invoked upon poets stands Charles Wesley, who shares with David, the psalmist of Israel, the honor of being among earth's noblest and most gifted writers of song.

There is little doubt, perhaps, that the greatest song of all the ages—the one which, above all others, has brought peace and comfort to vast multitudes; the one which, in countless instances, has been earliest lisped in childhood, and the last to linger on the tongue when death's summons came—is the Twenty-third Psalm. For nearly three thousand years it has occupied a foremost place in all God-loving hearts, and its beauty and strength have been recognized and acknowledged by all the world.

More than a century and a half ago, another perfect heart-song, Charles Wesley's Jesus, Lover of My Soul, was given to the world, and it has long since become recognized as one of the noblest expressions of Christian faith and hope in all literature; and while it can never diminish the glory of David's matchless verse, yet it shares with it the first place in the hearts of countless thousands, and the two together voice the creed, the hope, and the prayer of Christendom.

Wesley wrote this hymn at the age of 32, when he was at the height of his mental powers. Several incidents have been narrated as having suggested to him its composition. One is, that his narrow escape from death in a severe storm on the Atlantic inspired him to portray in verse the thoughts and sensations of a Christian in deadly peril. Another, that, as he stood by an open window on a summer day, a little bird, sorely pressed by a hawk, sought refuge in his bosom, and that then and there he conceived the idea of pointing out the soul's one sure place of safety in time of immediate need.

Another story is this: Charles Wesley was preaching in the fields of a parish in Ireland when he was attacked by a number of men who did not approve of his doctrines. He sought safety in a farm house. The farmer's wife told him to hide in the milk house down in the garden. Soon the mob came, demanding the fugitive. She sought to quiet them by offering to get them refreshments. Going down to the milk house she directed Mr. Wesley to get through a rear window and hide under the hedge, by which ran a little brook. This he did, and it was while here, with the cries of his pursuers all about him, that he wrote his immortal hymn—Jesus, Lover of My Soul.

Whatever may have been the inciting cause, it resulted in inspiring one of the noblest songs of modern times and in making the whole world debtor to the author's divine gift of poetry. We are inclined to believe that the same thing might be said of Wesley in this connection, as was said of Sidney Lanier, the gifted southern poet. Some one asked a weeping old man, who stood by Lanier's deathbed, from whence he drew the power to write such beautiful verse, and the simple and touching response was: "God taught him." Surely Charles Wesley was "taught of God" when he composed the lines which have so often come as a benediction to human souls in their nighttime of sorrow.—From Famous Hymns of the World. By Allan Sutherland. Copyright. The F. A. Stokes Co.

Think About This

Cultivate a cheery, kindly expression as a deed of charity due the world 'round about. It is a sure way of letting sweetness and sunshine sift down into the hidden nooks of the inner self. One cannot wear smiles habitually on the surface alone; they will win their persuasive way deeper and deeper within until the very soul smiles also. Try it the next time you are tempted to mope or sulk, in an excess of irritability or depression. "Assume a virtue if you have it not." Put on the look and action of one born to a heritage of happiness and determine to improve it to the utmost. Break out into blithe, merry song when you feel an attack of the blues pressing on; take up some book of noble prose or verse and "lend to the rhyme of the poet the beauty of thy voice," or chatter with your nearest companion in a sprightly strain, and you will melt imperceptibly into the mood you have counterfeited. The melody in your soul will echo the melody you have sung or spoken. Persist in the practice, speaking always in kindly tones, looking out of kindly eyes, cherishing kindly feelings, and the habit of kindliness and good cheer will become second nature. Your face will be transfigured by the spirit's high endeavor, and the light of it will comfort an stimulate yourself and others with the power of living sunshine. "Whoever is capable of joy may learn to maintain it. Wonderful are the results of training in enjoyment."

It was the religion of cheerfulness that Christ came on earth to establish. "Be of good cheer" is the ringing watchword of the new Testament; "Be of good cheer," urged the Master over and over again to His disciples, and "Be of good cheer," echoed St. Paul, iterating and reiterating the animating cry.

"Most of Paul's letters," an eloquent preacher has said, "were written in prison, and yet he never wrote a line with a groan in it." All is courage and confidence and abounding hopefulness.—From the Religion of Cheerfulness. By Sara A. Hubbard. Copyright. A. C. McClurg & Co.

THE COZY CORNER

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Oh! New Year, so young, and glad, and strong,
What do you bring?
To some lone heart the comfort of a cheery, welcome song?
To some tired one the courage to lift the soul along?
Oh! New Year, thou art a wondrous thing.

Oh! New Year, the secrets that you keep!
What do you bring?
Some strength of faith to wake in us the God-like, hidden deep?
Some gift or joy to light the eyes that oft in silence weep?
Oh! New Year, Old earth is sorrowing.

Oh! New Year, thou art our own to make.
Our own for good or ill.
Ours to glorify for love's endearing sake—
With noble deed and purpose. Or ours to mar and break the promise of thy dawning.
Which pathway shall we take, Oh, New Year's?
God's love be with us still.
—Harry Hopkins.

A SAD CHRISTMAS.

Dear Cozy Corner Friends—Will you admit a broken-hearted mother to enter your circle and to there find comfort and sympathy from some one?

I want to say to Mrs. E. D. N., that her letter has been a great help to me. I have read and re-read it, and tried to find help in the thought if she could bear up under the burden of losing three children I ought to when but one of mine was taken, but in spite of all I cannot find comfort.

Last April I lost a dear son, twelve years of age, and all mothers who have tasted the bitter cup will know how I spent this last Christmas. He had always been so enthusiastic over this glad day, planning little surprises for Papa, Mamma and Sister, and always planning for the pleasure and comfort of others. Even on his deathbed he would say: "Now, Mamma, don't worry so; I am afraid you will be sick next if you do."

He had tuberculosis of the knee joints, and suffered terribly. I have a dear daughter of fifteen left me, and she is the greatest comfort possible to me and tries to fill her own place in the family and of her brother as well.

I do not wish to burden any one with my troubles, but I am so lonely and sad that I felt that I must unburden my heart to you and say how thankfully I will receive any word of comfort any one can send me through The Blade.
—A Broken-Hearted Mother.

SMALL MISERIES.

Are any of the readers of the Cozy Corner troubled with corns? Have you had these miserable little things ache and ache, and once in a while jump all at once as if a knife were thrust into your foot? Have they sometimes seemed as if they were sticking straight out from your toes so far that they hit on everything you passed in your work about the house? And what have you done about it? It seems to me that, except earache, toothache, and sick-headache, and maybe one or two more of what a doctor calls "minor ailments," there is nothing equal to corns.

I speak from experience and I have tried about everything to remove them.

I tried plasters and ointments; have spoiled my husband's razor in using it to cut the corns with—and I won't tell you what he said, for you will probably find out if you try the same experiment. I have used pumice stone and even fine sand paper on them, and though I have sometimes succeeded in a temporary relief, they would return in all their vigor. I have patronized "corn doctors," both male and female; one of the latter told me I didn't wash my feet often enough, and that made me lose faith in her, you may be very sure.

I had an agonizing half hour with a man doctor who promised "painless" treatment, but whose advertisement should have read "painful" treatment. He "treated" my feet, tied them up in bandages fastened with shoemaker's wax, and bid me apply no water to my feet until the plasters came off of their own accord (thus giving me a choice of more water, or less, on my feet). I left his office hoping devoutly that I might never again behold his face (nor he my feet). That same day at noon, while I was eating my luncheon at a restaurant, didn't he come in and take a seat at the same table with me and have the audacity to ask "how my feet felt?"

Now dear, practical Cozy Corner friends, cannot some of you tell me of some tried and effectual cure for removing these little but powerful annoyances from the feet of your suffering friend,
Thomas' Wife.

P. S.—I do not wear tight shoes and never did.—T. W.

VARIOUS THINGS.

"Grace B" is evidently not a Boston girl as she asks: "Why are baked beans considered so wholesome as food? It seems to me there are many other things that are much better, and if I were a lumberman, in a camp, I should prefer a good beefsteak and some potato, rather than to have beans all of the time, as I read these men do."

In the first place, Gracie, lumbermen cannot have everything they want any more than any other class of workingmen, or they might agree with you in the matter of beefsteak. In the second place the meat does not contain as much real strength-making substance as do the despised beans. Beans contain 23 pounds of nitrogen, which goes to making strength in 100 pounds, while beefsteak contains but 20 pounds in the 100. Eggs contain 12½ pounds, bread only 6½. So the beans stand first as a food for body-building.

Phosphorus is the food factor which builds up the brain, and beans contain three times as much phosphorus as beef, and four times as much as milk. They also contain more potash and lime, which are needed for the teeth and bones. So you see, Gracie, that for men who need strength as do the lumbermen, there is nothing like beans, and as they do not supply the necessary fats, the pork is cooked with them and the health combination is completed. Possibly our Boston friends do not consider all of this when they declare their faith in pork and beans, but they know that this dish is good, and fills the needs of a healthy appetite.

"A Young Housekeeper" writes that she is so poor that she can have nothing but prunes for sauce, and that they are either tough or watery and she "just hates them."

The fault in this case lies wholly with the cook, for, in spite of the many disparaging remarks we hear about prunes, they are a wholesome and good fruit when properly cooked. To have them at their best, wash them and place them in a bean pot, covered with cold water, and let them stand about two hours. Then place them in the oven with a little more water and let them bake very slowly—very slowly, remember—for at least ten hours. Then you will have a rich, delicious sauce with neither "toughness" nor "wateryness." If liked, the juice and rind of a lemon may be added, but this will do away with some of the richness of the prune.

A mother who wished her sons to know all that was possible about the great men of our country, impressed upon their minds much information in a novel manner. She celebrated the birthdays of these heroes—Washington, Lincoln, Grant and others—by sending to each of her boys, and one friend of each, formal invitations to dinner on these days.

The dinner was, when possible, made up of such dishes as were known to be favorites of the one for whom the feast was spread, and the dinner was served with a degree of formality and dignity appropriate to the occasion. The times and customs of the period in which the supposed hosts lived were the subject of conversation, and after dinner some especially prepared program was carried out in the parlor. The decorations for table and rooms were appropriate and the boys were so interested in every way, that they will never forget about the men whose birthdays they thus celebrated.

Better a plain room with a merry hearth than a gorgeous parlor crammed full of gilded pieces of uselessness and glutted with ornaments. Simplicity is the order of the day.—Country Life in America.

The Origin of the King's Daughters

Like the great Christian Endeavor movement, that of the King's Daughters originated in a very quiet way. A few women who wished to grow spirtually and to reach out to those near them to do them good, formed a little society for the purpose. It was not to gain more saintliness only, but, having gained this, to bring the Christ touch to a sinful and suffering world.

Just twenty-one years ago this month, January 13, 1886, these women—there were nine at this first meeting—assembled at the home of Mrs. Margaret Bottome, in New York city, to talk over this idea of a co-operation "for their own greater advancement in true Christian living and usefulness in practical good works."

Beginning with this central circle, it was hoped that each member might become the nucleus of a group of friends, and that each of these in turn might become a center of influence, thus ever widening the waves of usefulness.

They builded better than they knew. It isn't probable that one of the ten could have had an idea of the world-wide movement their simple scheme was inaugurating. They only did "the next thing."

The ten women who really were the pioneers of this excellent enterprise were Mrs. Margaret Bottome, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, Miss Hamersley, Mrs. Theodore Irving, Mrs. F. Payson, Mrs. C. D. P. Field, Mrs. J. F. Ruggles, Mrs. I. C. Davis, Miss S. B. Schenck, and Miss G. H. Libby.

Mrs. Bottome and Mrs. Dickinson were elected respectively president and secretary, and they have administered these offices with great efficiency since. By the recent death of Mrs. Bottome the order has lost one of its ablest and most useful members.

The name "The King's Daughters," since so widely and favorably known, had been used by Mrs. Irving, one of this company, in her young ladies' school in the city. So it was decided to give this name to those who went forth as The King's messengers to make the world better; also that the society should be known as "The King's Daughters."

Cheerful acknowledgment is given to Rev. Edward E. Hale, D. D., of Boston, Mass., for the idea of organizing in bands of ten, also for the motto which is used:

"Look up and not down,
Look forward and not back,
Look out and not in,
Lend a hand."

According to the constitution the objects of this order are declared to be "the development of spiritual life and the stimulation of Christian activities."

THE LATE MRS. MARGARET BOTTOME.

The membership, which at the start was only ten, increased very rapidly, proving two things: that its projectors had been quite right in the supposition that there were "multitudes of women eager and desirous of making their lives of value to themselves and of use to the world, and that what they needed was not stimulation to make them willing to work, but education in the world's needs, and instruction as to the best methods of battling with its misery and sin.

Right royally has the work been carried on. The King Himself has blessed the work of His loyal subjects. All over this land, and in almost every country of the world around, glistens the silver Maltese cross, the badge of the order, bearing the letters I. H. N., which signify "In His Name."

SEEING PRETTY THINGS

My mother had a happy way
Of seeing every pretty thing.
She always saw the sunset's glow,
The shadows floating cloudlets fling,
A bird, a shell, a bit of moss,
A dainty spray of cypress vine;
Against the azure of the sky
Where slender, leafless twigs entwine.

Saw tiny rainbows span the spheres
Of shining dew on leaf or blade;
A fragile insect's gauzy wing,
The shifting play of light and shade
In sky and cloud, on bluff and plain;
A dove's smooth breast, the sumach's glow,
The "little wheels" made in the pool
By sparkling raindrops falling slow.

Midst closely nibbled meadow grass
She spied a daisy still uncropped;
She saw a fern, a pebble bright,
A flower in unaccustomed place,
The touch of color on the hill
From autumn leaves by frost lips kissed;
Beside the way a tinkling rill.

The old, sweet childhood days are gone,
My mother now a memory
From out the past—the dear, dead past;
Yet o'er and o'er comes back to me,
With all its power for happiness,
The wealth of cheer and peace it brings,
The influence of her blessed gift
Of always seeing pretty things.

—Gazelle Stevens Sharp.

A Twilight Story for Girls

Outside it was raining heavily. Inside—well, inside the weather was threatening, to say the least. One of the nurses, going to the linen-room with an armful of fresh towels, shook her head sympathetically at another, who was just going into a ward.

"I pity ourselves today," she said.

"I know—it will be hard to keep the children bright," the other answered. A nurse was taking temperatures and marking the charts that hung at the head of each white bed. She stopped a moment, and looked down at one especially listless face pressed soberly against the pillow.

"Don't you want some of the scrapbooks to look over, Jennie?" she asked.

Jennie's weak voice was utterly uninterested. "No," she answered. The nurse's voice kept its brightness in spite of her discouragement. "Then, don't you want me to bring you one of the puzzles? You could play with it nicely there."

"No, I don't want any," Jennie answered wearily.

A hand pulled at the nurse's skirt, and she turned quickly. The thin, pain-sharpened face of the girl in the next bed smiled at her cheerfully.

"Don't bother about Jennie. I guess I can make her do something," she said in a low voice.

The nurse bent over her with a swift, caressing touch. "Thank you, little assistant," she said, tenderly.

She went on about her work, but it did not seem so hard or so hopeless any more.

Maggie lay thinking for a few minutes. She opened her eyes when the sharpest pain had passed and called across to the next bed, "Jennie!"

"What is it?" Jennie asked, listlessly.

"Jennie, let's 'see things'; we haven't for ever so long. You wanted to the other day, you know."

"Well," Jennie answered, doubtfully; "you'll have to begin, though."

"Oh, yes, I'll begin. Well, then, I see some great red roses, just as soft and dark as velvet; and they feel all cool when you touch them, and they smell—my, don't they smell sweet?"

"I know something prettier than that," Jennie answered. "It's vi'lets—a lady gave me some once. They ain't anything like 'em, velvet, nor nothing else. I 'most cried when they withered. That's prettier than yours, Maggie Dulin!"

"But I see something else," Maggie went on. "It is a great, green place, and the grass is all nice and thick under your feet, and it's full of the beautifulest flowers—yellow, and white, and all colors, and there ain't no sign up to keep off the grass—you kin just lay in it all day long. And there's birds in the trees, and you never heard nothin' sing like them; and you kin see the sky, jest miles of it, and you kin 'most taste the air, it's so sweet."

Round the ward word sped quickly, "Maggie's seein' things!" Children who could walk went over to her corner; wheel-chairs rolled there; from some of the cots eager patients sent messages to her, and waited for hers back again. The dull day was forgotten, and the long room was crowded with visions. Flowers bloomed there, and birds sang, and happy girls went to parties or cherished wonderful dolls. The gladness of the world was theirs, as God meant it to be; and all because one girl knew how to keep fresh in her life every bit of beauty she had seen.

The doctor smiled as he went his rounds. She's as good medicine as the sunshine," he said.

"Poor little thing!" the nurse answered with a loving glance toward the corner.

The doctor corrected her. "It's the heart that makes one rich or poor—rich little thing!" he said.—Mabel Nelson Thurston, in Woman's Journal.

ABOUT WOMEN

How successful a woman may be in preaching the gospel, not only of religion, but of cleanliness, says The Home Magazine, is well evidenced by Caroline Bartlett Crane, who organized a creedless institutional church, being, as she states, preacher, chorister, host, guest, janitor and cook at various times. The broader interests of her home city (Kalamazoo) claimed recognition from Mrs. Crane as soon as her church was well established, and she interested the women of the town to organize the Woman's Civic Improvement League, which petitioned the city authorities to take charge through its department of health of the cleaning

CAROLINE BARTLETT CRANE.

of the streets in a certain section for three months, asking for the tools and appliances customarily furnished, as well as for a money allowance equal to the sum usually expended for the work. The league, under the direction of Mrs. Crane, by photographs of filthy alleys in the downtown district, incited tenants and owners to prompt action for cleanliness, and a courteous request, posted in conspicuous places, against spitting on the sidewalks or gratings met with almost voluntary response. Mrs. Crane's crusade for cleanliness not only extended to municipal affairs, but broadened out to those of the country and state in her campaign for meat inspection and a crusade against prevailing conditions in local slaughter houses. The regard with which Mrs. Crane's ideas on the subject are held by those most interested may be inferred from the fact that she was asked to deliver an address at the annual convention of Master Butchers of America, as well as before the conference of health officials. Her efforts have been rewarded by markedly improved conditions throughout the commonwealth, as well as inspiring other women to investigate conditions in their own localities.

With only an Indian half-breed as helper, Lillian K. Malcolm, a woman mining prospector in Nevada, has discovered a ledge of rich copper and gold ore in a ridge 3,000 feet long in the foothills of Death Valley. Miss Malcolm, who has traversed the wilds of Alaska in search of gold and has been a prospector for ten years, made up her mind to examine the Funeral range, and there found this ledge. She believes that it holds millions for the skilled miner, and that the fame of opening up the copper region of Death Valley belongs to her. — Woman's Journal.

Mme. Isabelle Massian, the explorer, is to have the cross of the Legion of Honor bestowed upon her by the French government. She lately traveled 2,500 miles in a Chinese cart through the desert of Gobi, and her travels throughout Asia have made her a familiar character to geological societies all over the world.—Woman's Journal.

ITEMS OF VARIED INTEREST

LOOK AHEAD.

No matter what's your trouble,
Look ahead;
Never mind how trials double,
Look ahead.
Past mistakes are sure to find you
If you let their memory bind you;
And so never gaze behind you—

Don't stop in the way you're going,
Look ahead.
Don't waste time upon past showing,
Look ahead.
If the past has gone in failing,
Spend no precious moments railing
With fresh energy prevailing,
Look ahead.

Turn your back on life's disaster,
Look ahead.
If the past has failed, then faster
Look ahead.
Let the future wrest successes
From the past's mistakes and guesses,
While the present this impresses—
Look ahead.

Looking backward on past glory,
Not ahead,
Told of Lot's wife the sad story,
While ahead,
Lay her land of woe-forsaking,
So, if fortune you'd be making,
And of ill your leave be taking,
Look ahead!
—Baltimore American.

Bridal Superstitions.

Married in January's hoar and rime,
good things will come if you wait your time.

Married in February's sleety weather,
life you'll tread in tune together.

Married when March winds whine and roar,
your home will lie on a foreign shore.

Married 'neath April's changeful skies,
a checkered path before you lies.

Married when bees o'er May blossoms flit,
strangers around your board will sit.

Married in month of roses—June—
life will be one long honeymoon.

Married in July, with flowers ablaze,
bitter-sweet mem'ries in after days.

Married in August's heat and drowse,
lover and friend in your chosen spouse.

Married in golden September's glow,
smooth and serene your life will go.

Married when leaves in October thin,
toil and hardship for you begin.

Married in veils of November mist,
Fortune your wedding ring has kissed.

Married in days of December cheer,
Love's star shines brighter from year to year.

How to Walk Well.

Don't drag your feet or fling them, nor lag nor stride. Learn to glide into a room gracefully.

It is impossible for a woman to be awkward in her walk if she walks straight and keeps her knees stiff. The act of swinging the feet out gives one a graceful gait.

Walk slowly. Skirts wind around your calves when you walk rapidly and all semblance of grace is lost. Walk in leisurely manner, as if you were a princess, not a hurried, worried, overworked woman.

Don't swing your shoulders.

Don't swing your arms.

Don't twist yourself in sinuous motions. Don't contort. Don't wriggle.

Hold your chin in. This is the most important thing of all.

Don't walk, nor look, nor act like an old person. There are no old persons in these days.

Touch the ground first with the balls of your feet, with the heels striking an instant later.—Boston Budget.

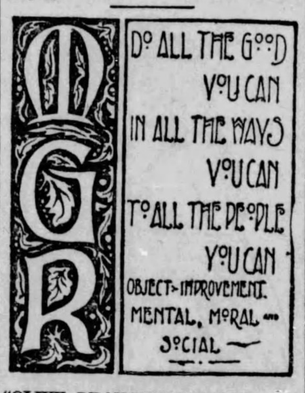
"Do It Now."

You will notice on the desks of many successful business men, and others who have an inclination to be successful, the above words, "Do It Now," and most of them are endeavoring to live up to the motto. It is an excellent suggestion to one who is in the habit of always putting off until tomorrow. "Manana" is the Spanish word for tomorrow, and the Spaniard's ambition, manner of conducting business, and the general appearance of the country, especially in Mexico, all indicate very strongly that "Manana" is lived up to most thoroughly.

In addition to the terse little sentence, "Do It Now," might be added another phrase, which, from its various applications, has become more or less slang, but it is business just the same and applies to many employes, and that is, "Get busy!"

The Roosevelts As Entertainers.

The present writer said to the President at one of the White House musicales that it was wonderful how much Mrs. Roosevelt could do socially and to how large a number she was able to extend White House hospitality. His reply I shall never forget. He looked as pleased as if it were a new thought to him; probably it had been said for the hundredth time that night. He replied: "Yes, whatever people may think of the President, I suppose it is pretty generally known that Mrs. Roosevelt makes a good mistress of the White House. I like her entertainments myself. Now this musicale is just the sort of thing we all enjoy—it gives pleasure to her friends and is dignified in its entertaining. But," he added, "Mrs. Roosevelt is as good a mother as can be found; a good mother to six children, giving them her time and thought. Yet busy as she is in always attending to them herself, she manages to give me some time, too. Now today she rode with me an hour and a half. She is a conscientious mother, let me tell you, with a heart full of love, always thinking of what is best for the children."—Good Housekeeping.



"OLIVE BRANCH'S" STORY.

"Far across the Atlantic, on the rugged coast of Norway, is a cozy little harbor within which ships may find shelter and safety, no matter how furiously the storms may rage on the great ocean without, but the entrance to which is rendered dangerous by the narrowness of the channel and the rugged rocks on either hand as well as by the sudden change an ingoing vessel must make, apparently upon the very edge of a rocky shoal, in order to get safely within the harbor. Were it not for two beacon lights placed at different points of the channel, no vessel could succeed in making it in the night time as it is hazardous in the highest degree when assisted by the light of day.

"But the sailor by following the guidance of the first light can safely reach the turning point in his course, then, aided by the second, he steers his vessel safely into the harbor.

"Should these beacon lights cease to shine during the night, or if but one of them should be extinguished, no mariner could find his way into the harbor, and it would bring destruction to the incoming ship."

It has occurred to me how much we are like the beacon lights mentioned in this story, for every person is acting as a guide to others over the sea of life, either by words, example or influence—guiding them into the harbor where there is shelter

"From every stormy wind that blows—"

or letting them drift onto the rocks in their course, that means destruction.

If your light does not shine brightly others who are depending upon you for an example, are in the darkness and may come to grief because you have failed to live up to what is best in you.

"In this world is darkness
So we must shine,
You in your little corner—
And I in mine."

—"Olive Branch."

I expect there is no one of the M. G. R.'s who will remember the "Trained Nurse" who was once a member of the circle. My work has been such that I have not been able to keep my promise to "write something of general interest, at least once a year," and for that reason I have felt I have forfeited my membership, though I still keep my interest in the letters and manage to read them every week, no matter where I am.

But even as an ex-member, I was determined to come once more to answer the letter from "Oregon Bach;" my professional pride insisted that his slur on the nurse who attended him should not go unanswered.

He has, evidently, to learn, among other things, that the nurse in a hospital or in private service, is bound first of all to obey the directions of the attending physician, and a failure to do so would result in her dismissal, even though the patient "paid her a price for attending to his wants."

He should know also that a patient is always required to fast for from twelve to twenty-four hours previous to an operation, in order that his system may be in condition to stand the shock and to retain the anesthetics used. Of course most patients rebel at this, and cannot see why they are not allowed everything they want when it is possible they "may not be alive the next day." The chances of their dying from an operation would be greatly increased if they were allowed to have and to do what they think best.

The nurse mentioned was doing her duty in obeying the doctor's orders, and, with all respect to "Oregon Bach," it seems to me he should have understood that she could have no object in refusing him a drink of water if she had not had known it to be her duty, and in any event, it seems very small of a man (who probably owed his life to her care after the operation) to speak in such a sneering way of a woman, even though he thought she had not done right—there was no call for it, as she would have lost her work if she had failed to obey orders—though the man may think the nurse and doctor were both to blame.—"Trained Nurse."

I have come this morning to offer my sympathy to "Oregon Bach" because he had such a time on the train when he was going to Boston. The idea of the passengers—en masse—shaking him by the hand and giving him their addresses so he might write to them, until he was almost moved to tears! It is a shame that a young man traveling alone should be exposed to that kind of treatment, and I think the railroad companies should furnish protection to the passengers.

One thing about the matter puzzles me; how in the world did all the passengers in the car know when he was to leave the train, and what was there in the fact that one man was going to Boston that should have produced such an effect on strangers? It is almost as affecting as the example in punctuation we used to have in our grammar books, viz: "A man going to sea his wife desires the prayers of the congregation-" place the comma after the word "sea," or after "wife," and you will see the point.

Unless "Oregon Bach" told the strangers where he was going and why he was going to Boston when he left that car, the passengers could not have known; if he did tell them he should not find fault with them for expressing so much interest.

And, after all, what is the moral of this little tale? Is it that we should not sympathize with a man who is going to Boston, or that we should show our sympathy in a different manner, or isn't there any moral?—"Homesteader."

HORSE SHOE ROLLS. CARDAMON BRAIDS

For the rolls scald one cup of milk and cool, add one yeast cake dissolved in one-quarter cup of lukewarm water and stir in one and one-half cups of flour. Beat the mixture and let rise. Add one-quarter cup of sugar, one-half level teaspoon of salt, one egg, a saltspoon of mace, two level tablespoons each of butter and lard. Add flour enough to knead, let rise again, then roll and cut in strips. Shape the strips on the buttered pan in the form of horse shoes, let rise and bake. Brush over with sugar dissolved in hot water, and mark with chocolate to resemble nails.

For the braids scald one and one-half cups of milk, add one-quarter cup of butter, one-half level teaspoon of salt and two level tablespoons of sugar. When lukewarm add the beaten white of one egg and one-half yeast cake dissolved in one-quarter cup of water. Mix with four cups of flour, knead and let rise. When risen add one tablespoon of cardamon seeds pounded very fine, knead and roll out into a thick sheet. Cut into strips, pinch three together and braid. Let rise again and bake; brush over with softened butter or with sugar and water.

Pinch off pieces of either kind of dough given above, the size of marbles, roll and put into small muffin tins to form cluster rolls. Or roll out, cut in squares and fold over a bit of butter placed on one-half.

Banner Puzzlers

For. Nov.

New Work ....Buckeye, Jr.
Solutions ..... Pauline

WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Stockholm, Sweden, January 29, 1688. He received his education at Upsala, where he made rapid progress. His life may be divided into two distinct periods—the first, ending in his fifty-fifth year, was devoted to business, science and philosophy; the second, which lasted for about 30 years, to his religious fancies. At the age of 28 he was appointed assessor extraordinary to the mines by Charles XII. In this business he traveled about considerably, and was much sought after by learned men. During this period he published several treatises on algebra, astronomy, docks, sluices, and salt works. Then for 11 years he busied himself with the duties of his assessorship, and wrote a systematic account of mining and smelting. This was published in 1734 in three beautifully illustrated volumes under the title "Opera Philosophica et Mineratia." All his works were written in Latin. In 1747 he resigned his office as assessor, and devoted himself to his religious fancies. He made a thorough study of physiology in order to trace the soul to its innermost place in the body. He claimed to hold communion with spirits, and to have access to heaven and hell. Apart from these visions, he was not a peculiar man, having a shrewd business intellect. He was a vegetarian in his diet, and very affable in society. He died in London, March 29, 1772.
GAY.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A grocer, by selling 12 lbs. of sugar for a certain sum, gained 20 per cent. If sugar advances 10 per cent. in the wholesale market, what per cent. will the grocer now gain by selling 10 lbs. for the same sum?
W. H. BENSON.

3.—DIAMOND.

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        o
      x o x
    x x o x x
  x x x o x x x
    x x o x x
      x o x
        o
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1.—A consonant.
2.—A light stroke.
3.—An article of faith.
4.—One-twelfth of the year.
5.—An Arctic explorer.
6.—To make an effort.
7.—A "hybrid" letter.
ANNA STUART.

4.—NUMERAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 13 letters, and am a vehicle much joked about at the beginning of every year. My 1-6-11 is a child's game; my 2-7-10-6 is the opposite of cold; my 7-5-11-3-8 is expectant, anxious; my 4-10-13 is pale; my 9-12-3 is sorrow.
TERENCE O'SHAUGHNESSY.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us something concerning the origin of "the Gordian knot?"
J. W. K.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"I laugh at the lore and the pride of man,
At the sophist schools, and the learned clan;
For what are they all, in their high conceit,
When man in the bush with God may meet?"
BUCKEYE, JR.

Answers to Puzzles of December 27.

1.—Sir Isaac Newton.
2.—48 tapers in all.
3.—Yuletide.
4.—Holly, years, savin, night, tapers, Santa, angel, light, table, earth.
5.—Rain-deer; rein-deer.
6.—Edmund H. Sears wrote:
"It came upon the midnight clear
That glorious song of old;
From angels bending near the earth,
To touch their harps of gold.
Peace to the earth, good will to men,
From heaven's all-gracious King,
The world in solemn stillness lay,
To hear the angels sing."

Chat.

There was a fine class at the 'Cademy this morning, and every pupil had a pleasant greeting for the Mistress, which put her in a very amiable mood, so there were "high marks" for everybody.

Gay, W. P. E., A. Noldboy, The Lady of the Lake, Lilian Anderson, Pauline, Buckeye Jr., Hawkeye, and Mrs. Mary Wilcox were "those present."

Gay, there is only one word in the dictionary of five letters that begins with T and ends with U, and that is "tafeu." Thank you for your letter.

W. P. E. says: "Hawkeye acquitted herself well; those who compete against her have a noteworthy antagonist."

A. Noldboy, sorry about that bad cold, and hope it is better. Send your reminiscences to the Cozy Corner, where there is room to be comfortable.

The Lady of the Lake is welcome and need not fear the "ruler." As the puzzles you send are equally suitable for other times, they are accepted, although they were mailed too late for the Christmas contest.

Lilian Anderson, glad to see you are learning to "condense."

Pauline congratulates Hawkeye on her list, which she terms "excellent."

Buckeye Jr., thank you very much for the New Year's card. The Mistress admires its beauty, and reciprocates its sentiments. "Same to you!"

Hawkeye, thank you for good wishes for "self and school."

Mrs. Mary Wilcox, glad to see you doing so well. Come as often as you can.

Speaking of Gay's puzzles, A. Noldboy says: "Gay certainly set us a gay lesson on the 27th."

Catarrh Is Dangerous

Thousands of Common Cases of Catarrh Result in Consumption and Death Every Year.

Gauss' Combined Treatment Quickly Cures Catarrh—You Can Try It Free and Prove It.

Catarrh is not only dangerous, but it causes bad breath, ulceration, death and decay of bones, loss of thinking and reasoning power, kills ambition and energy,

Catarrh, Bad Breath, K'Hawking and Spitting Quickly Cured With Gauss' Combined Treatment.

often causes loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, raw throat and reaches to general debility, idiocy and insanity. It needs attention at once. Cure it with Gauss' Catarrh Cure. It is a quick, radical, permanent cure, because it rids the system of the poison germs that cause catarrh.

In order to prove to all who are suffering from this dangerous and loathsome disease that Gauss' Catarrh Cure will actually cure any case of catarrh quickly, no matter how long standing or how bad, I will send a trial package by mail free of all cost. Send us your name and address today and the treatment will be sent you by return mail. Try it! It will positively cure so that you will be welcomed instead of shunned by your friends. C. E. GAUSS, 9176 Main st., Marshall, Mich. Fill out coupon below.

FREE

This coupon is good for one trial package of Gauss' Combined Catarrh Cure, mailed free in plain package. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to

C. E. GAUSS, 9176 Main Street, Marshall, Mich.

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CZAR GREETS DIPLOMATS

New Year's Reception at Court Largely Attended.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 15.—The annual New Year's reception at Tsarskoe-Selo yesterday afternoon was attended by the entire diplomatic corps. The dowager empress, Emperor Nicholas and Empress Alexandra were present. The members of the American embassy were received with especial cordiality. The emperor conversed for a considerable time with Ambassador Meyer, inquiring particularly of President Roosevelt, and expressing admiration for his firmness and his style in speaking and writing. Cordial greetings were extended also to other members of the American embassy.

Both the emperor and the empress chatted for several minutes with Commander J. C. Fremont, the naval attache, whose initial presentation at court took place yesterday.

The robust health and good spirits of Emperor Nicholas were matters of general comment.

Japan was represented at the reception for the first time since the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war. Dr. Motono and eight attaches made almost the largest delegation present. The greeting between the emperor and Dr. Motono was watched with especial interest, but there was no incident worthy of recording.

NEW SHIPS FOR FRANCE

Republic Now Has Six Battleships on the Ways.

Paris, Jan. 15.—The contracts for the four additional battleships included in the French naval program for 1906, which were finally authorized just before New Year's, have been placed and France now has six large battleships in course of construction. They are to be called the Danton, Mirabeau, Voltaire, Diderot, Condorset and Vergniaud.

The French navy department has interpreted the navy lessons of the Russo-Japanese war, and especially the battle of the Sea of Japan, in the same way that the navy departments of the other great powers have, and is going in for ships of great displacement. This decision was reached, notwithstanding the advice of Admiral Fournier, who advocated large flotillas of torpedo boats and submarines as better suited to the defensive purposes of France. The new battleships will all be of 18,350 tons displacement and provided with turbine engines of 22,500 horsepower, capable of developing with their four propellors a speed of 19 knots. They will have a capacity for 2,000 tons of coal, giving them a radius of action at 10 knots of 8,130 miles, will mount the most powerful guns, be heavily armored, and will each have a complement of 31 officers and 630 men.

AUSTRIA MAKES TROUBLE

Stirs Up Dissension Between the Balkan States.

Belgrade, Servia, Jan. 15.—The frequency of the conflicts between Bulgarian and Servian bands in Macedonia is so seriously embittering the relations between the two countries that the newspapers of Belgrade are sounding notes of warning. They point out the necessity for putting an end to the causes of friction and calming the public mind, declaring that a recourse to war would be disastrous to both countries and would only benefit Austria, to whose interest it is, according to newspapers, that the two Balkan states sould remain on bad terms. The local feeling of irritation was recently illustrated by a threatening demonstration in front of the Bulgarian legation here. An unfounded story was published to the effect that the Servian legation at Sofia had been attacked, the charge d'affaires killed and the Servian flag burned. An excited mob immediately assembled about the Bulgarian legation and only the hurried muster of a strong military guard prevented an attack on the building.

DIAZ GETS HIS MEDAL.

Mexico City, Jan. 14.—At the Arbeau theatre, Hon. David R. Francis, of Missouri, accompanied by four directors of the St. Louis Louisiana Purchase exposition, yesterday presented to President Diaz a gold medal in recognition of his service. President Diaz then presented medals to exhibitors. A large throng witnessed the ceremony and the recipients were loudly cheered.

WHOLESALE INDICTMENTS

Grand Jury Brings 939 Bills Against Standard Oil

Findlay, O., Jan. 15.—The Standard Oil trust officers will lose over sixty million dollars if Prosecutor David makes the cases he has brought against them stick. The grand jury of Hancock county returned 939 separate indictments at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon against the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, the Ohio Oil company, the Solar Refining company, the Buckeye Pipe Line company, the Manhattan Oil company, the Standard Oil company of Ohio, John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Henry H. Rodgers, John D. Archbold, Wesley H. Tilford, Frank Q. Barstow and F. T. Cuthbert, charging that they were "members of a trust, a combination of capital and skill to increase and reduce the price of a comomdity, petroleum and its products; to prevent competition in manufacturing, making, transporting, and in the sale and purchase of oil within the county of Hancock; to fix at a certain common standard figure the price of oil and its products, whereby its price to the consumer is controlled and established in such a manner as to directly preclude a free and unrestricted competition among themselves in transporting, selling, purchasing, manufacturing and making petroleum and its products within Hancock county contrary to the form of the statutes in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the state of Ohio."

The grand jury which returned the indictments was composed of fifteen prominent farmers and merchants in Hancock county and is noteworthy in the fact that it represented more wealth than probably any grand jury that ever before set in Hancock county. It was composed of Daniel Jackson, Sherman Huffman, Levi Bright, Franklin Cooper, John Von Stein, Lawrence Crawford, Frank J. Bickelhaupt, A. S. Thomas, David B. Kagy, Newton Mitchell, George Velkel, John Barger, N. S. Schwartz and Ballard Nelson.

These cases brought by Prosecutor David were probably the most sweeping and important of any of the cases brought against the Standard Oil company and its officers in the United States. All the chief officials of the Standard are brought into the case. The Standard Oil company of New Jersey is also an important addition to the companies and officers charged. Prosecutor David says that he intends to make a clean sweep this time and bring every one and every company that is guilty within the case. If the cases should stick and the men and companies indicted be found guilty, the indebtedness of Hancock county would be wiped out and the treasury have much cash on hand.

The case has assumed a new aspect to the people of Hancock county since the amount of the fines that could be collected on conviction has been made public. Heretofore the people have looked askance at the prosecution, thinking it wasn't worth the trouble and expense. Now they see there is a chance of benefiting their county treasury, and more people are talking Standard Oil on the streets than at any previous stage of the case. Beside the fines the costs of the cases will aggregate a small fortune and if the state is victorious enough fines will be collected to meet the expenses of the county for a number of years.

In each indictment there are 525 words, making a total of 492,975 words. The clerk's office and sheriff's office are preparing to hire a half dozen extra clerks to take care of the big volume of business which the Standard cases will involve. New books and dockets have been ordered in which to docket the 39 indictments and criminal cases.

Prosecutor David said: "I have held off these cases until the salary law went into effect for a number of reasons. One is that in this case Hancock county will be enriched many thousands of dollars if we are victorious, which I have no doubt we will be, and not the officials. In this case all the people of the county will be greatly benefited by the action instead of the clerk and sheriff. Another is that there is no risk of the county losing a large sum should we be defeated. Under the new law the clerk and sheriff receive a salary whether they do much or little work. In case the state wins the men indicted will have to pay not only these costs but fines as well and the county will have an exceedingly low expense. It cannot be said that the grand jury which returned the indictments was made up of a class opposed to wealth. The foreman, Daniel Jackson, is the wealthiest farmer in Blanchard township, the wealthiest township in the county. I am not in the least discouraged over the delays in the fight against the Standard. Since we commenced the methods and procedure of the Standard, its officers and subsidary companies have been presented to 42 citizens of Hancock county and all have voted them guilty. In the trial before Judge Banker they were found guilty and the two last grand juries have each returned indictments. I myself had the indictments recently returned nollied on account of a technicality over which the Standard attorneys were arguing. The question has never been finally decided in Ohio and I determined to run no risk. I want the Standard attorneys to have everything correct so that we can fight it out before a jury. I want the preliminary papers absolutely correct. The Standard officials claimed at the trial that the proper method was by indictment and not information. I have accommodated them by bringing the matter before the common pleas court and not before the probate court as originally started. They also charged that each day should be charged up as a separate offense as the company and its officials could not be charged with continuendo. I have accommodated them, and in this last action have charged each day as a separate offense. Under the criminal statutes in such cases it is not permissible to go back further than three years on a misdemeanor. This is the reason for 939 indictments, which charge a separate offense for each day for the past three years, from January 15, 1904, to January 15, 1907. In trying this vast number of cases one will be tried and the balance will probably be settled on the basis of the case tried. I do not know how soon the trial will commence as I have not had a talk with the Standard attorneys in the matter as yet. I expect to talk with Mr. Toles, of Cleveland, in a short time and possibly matters will be arranged. It is my intention to have the matter pushed as rapidly as possible."

Sheriff Groves and his deputies will begin at once to serve a copy of the indictments on each of the defendants.

AETNA SHOWS ACTIVITY

Smoke and Ashes Issue From Crater of Volcano.

Catania, Sicily, Jan. 10.—Mount Aetna is manifesting signs of activity. Smoke and ashes are issuing from the top of the volcano, which is covered with snow, and the people of Catania are showing considerable apprehension. The spectacle is magnificent, especially at night. The men attached to the Mount Aetna observatory, which is located at an elevation of 9,000 feet, are at present at a point 3,000 feet below the observatory, held there by the snow.

LAND GRAB LOSES OUT

The Supreme Court Decides Against Northern Pacific.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The decision of the United States circuit court of appeals for the eighth circuit was affirmed by the supreme court of the United States yesterday in the case of the Northern Lumber company versus William O'Brien and others, originating in the Duluth, Minn., land district and involving a conflict between the Northern Pacific Railway company and the settlers under the lieu land law. The lumber company claimed the eighty-acre tract in dispute under the land grant to the Northern Pacific, but the fact that at the time the Northern Pacific made its selection this land was under withdrawal in the interests of another road, the Mississippi & Superior, caused the court of appeals to hold that it could not be acquired by the Northern Pacific, notwithstanding it was shown that the other road never came into actual possession of it. O'Brien and his associates took possession of the tract by means of scrip issued in lieu of forest reserve land, and the lower court, holding the land to be a part of the public domain, awarded title to them. Justice Harlan delivered the opinion of the supreme court, holding that as the lands were under withdrawal at the time of the Northern Pacific grant they were not then public lands within the meaning of the grant and could not be acquired by that company, even though it was subsequently ascertained that they were outside the grant to the Lake Superior company. Hence the land then became a part of the public domain and was subject to settlement under the public land laws.

NUNCIATURE MIXED IN

So Declares a Paris Paper, Speaking of Montagnini.

Paris, Jan. 15.—Having decided in advance to adhere to the recent papal encyclical, the work of the French episcopate which met today was largely confined to discussing the practical matters involved in the condemnation of the amended church and state separation law and the benefit which can be obtained from the public meetings law of 1881. The question of the church resources was uppermost and the cardinals and some of the bishops have virtually resolved to recommend the establishment of a central fund in all dioceses. It is doubtful, however, whether the legal plenary assembly will approve the reorganization of the seminaries as superior theological schools in accordance with the law of 1875, under which a number of them already have been reopened.

The Petite Republique, while it does not publish the text of the documents, asserted yesterday that Mgr. Montagnini's papers prove that the papal nunciature was constantly dabbling in politics and had regular relations with the opposition deputies and senators and members of the legitimist and Bonapartist parties and was in correspondence with Emile Ollivier, the ex-minister of Napoleon III. The paper also says that it has proof that through the Portuguese government the government of France learned that the vatican's circular previous to the visit of ex-President Loubet to Italy was not identical in its wording in the case of all the powers.

WORST SNOW, SAYS HILL

Drifts on N. P. Tracks Are 25 Feet Deep.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 15.—"In thirty-five years I have not known of such severe weather conditions to prevail in North Dakota and other points west of St. Paul as exist today," said President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern railroad, yesterday.

"The snow on the level out there is from three to four feet deep and that means something. Men cannot walk on it without snowshoes, and it is impossible for horses to travel. There are some places along our line where the snow is from 10 to 25 feet deep, and then there are places where all we can see of a freight car is the brake wheel sticking up out of the snow. We will have to dig those cars out.

"We have from 1,200 to 1,500 men working along our line and have kept it open, but part of the time the weather has been so cold that the men could not work."

FRANCE READY FOR WORST

Prepares Immense Station for Mobilizing Troops.

Paris, Jan. 15.—One of the results of the war scare of last spring, preceding the Algeciras conference, when the French government suddenly awoke to the fact that France was little better prepared to meet Germany in the field than she was in 1870, has been the erection of an immense mobilizing station near St. Syre on the Belt railroad, which runs around Paris. The object of the depot is to permit the rapid concentration of troops and supplies and their dispatch by means of the belt line over any of the railroads running out from the capital in every direction. Provision will be made for loading eight full trains simultaneously. Through the main line to Brittany and the state road tapping the valley of the Loire, the best agricultural districts of France, as well as Havre, Cherbourg and the big ports of entry of France can be made to feed this military supply depot.

CARNEGIE LAND DISPUTED

7,000 Acres on Cumberland Island Are Claimed by Staffords.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 15.—Deputy United States Marshal Wilson has returned from Dungenness, the home of Mrs. Lucy C. Carnegie, on Cumberland island, where he served her with papers in what is expected to develop into a suit for the land she now occupies with her country home. An effort is being made by Cornelius Stafford Williams, of New York, and Nancy Stafford Gassman, of Zurich, Switzerland, to perpetuate the testimony of several aged witnesses. The plaintiffs claim that it is their intention to file suit for 7,740 acres of land on Cumberland island, now claimed by Mr. Carnegie, as it was the property of Robert Stafford, whom they claim was their father. The deputy was informed that Andrew Carnegie is expected at Dungenness next week.

COMFORT TO CATHOLICS

Pope Issues Encyclical Addressed to French People.

Rome, Jan. 11.—The Osservatore Romano today publishes the text of an encyclical addressed by the pope to the French Catholics. In this document the pontiff said that his chief object in addressing the faithful in France was to comfort them in their sufferings, which he felt deeply. There was, however, great consolation in the fact that the Catholics of France were united. The French government's declaration of war was not only against the Christian faith but against all spiritual ideas. The French Catholics must be prepared for all sorts of trials, but they were certain of final victory.

LEO'S STATUE RAISED.

Rome, Jan. 9.—The statue 20 feet high of the late Pope Leo XIII, by Tadoline, was today raised above the door leading to the sacristy of the Church of St. John Lateran, to the left of the choir.

SAVED BABY LYON'S LIFE.

Awful Sight from That Dreadful Complaint, Infantile Eczema—Mother Praises Cuticura Remedies.

"Our baby had that dreadful complaint, Infantile Eczema, which afflicted him for several months, commencing at the top of his head and at last covering his whole body. His sufferings were untold and constant misery, in fact, there was nothing we would not have done to have given him relief. We finally procured a full set of the Cuticura Remedies, and in about three or four days he began to show a brighter spirit and really laughed, for the first time in a year. In about ninety days he was fully recovered. Praise for the Cuticura Remedies has always been our greatest pleasure, and there is nothing too good that we could say in their favor, for they certainly saved our baby's life, for he was the most awful sight that I ever beheld, prior to the treatment of the Cuticura Remedies. Mrs. Maebelle Lyon, 1826 Appleton Ave., Parsons, Kan., July 18, 1905."

NEW WILL KEEP PLACE

Will Not Call Republican National Committee Meeting.

Indianapolis, Jan. 9.—Harry S. New, chairman of the national Republican committee, appointed to succeed George B. Cortelyou, said that he sees no occasion for calling a special meeting of the committee.

"Do you expect to call a meeting of the committee soon?" the chairman was asked.

"No," he replied. "I can see no real occasion for one. If any large number of the members of the committee should express a desire for a meeting, that would be another matter. Members of the committee must attend its sessions absolutely at their own expense. Very few of them are at Washington. Nearly every one of them is engaged in business at his own home, and to ask these men at this time to assemble at Washington or any other point for the purpose of electing a chairman, who is without duties of any kind or character to perform until the committee necessarily meets at its next regular session, would, to my mind, impose an entirely unnecessary expense and discomfort.

"Between national campaigns the committee is without duties to perform, and this being the case, it would seem to me absurd to ask men to come from Oregon, Maine, Florida, Texas, and every other state and territory in the union, not to mention Porto Rico and Hawaii, merely to elect a chairman who would have nothing whatever to do but to dismiss them.

"The assumption that my being left at this time in the position of ranking officer of the committee is a shrewd political move, or that it is intended to assist or impede the candidacy of any aspirant for the presidency, is wholly gratuitous and utterly without any foundation in fact."

GLENN READS MESSAGE

Carolina Governor Tries New Scheme on Legislature.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 10.—Over the protest of certain members who held that it was unconstitutional, Gov. Glenn today appeared before the joint session of the legislature and personally read his biennial message which deals with state affairs, the most important recommendation being that two and a half cents per mile be fixed as the maximum rate in North Carolina. Much attention is given in the document to insurance reforms, but no radical suggestions are made. The legislature is urged to establish a bureau of immigration with an annual appropriation sufficiently large to secure foreign labor for the farms and factories. The resolution to investigate all public service corporations will bring on a spirited contest.

At this session the legislature will re-elect United States Senator Simmons, whose term expires March 4.

DELAY IN SHAH'S BURIAL

Proposed Interment at Kerbela Unpopular Because of Expense.

Teheran, Jan. 15.—There is a possibility that the interment of the late shah will be subjected to a protracted delay, such as happened in the case of the present shah's grandfather, Nasr-Ed-Din, whose body lay for a whole year at Teheran before it was buried. This possibility arises from the desire of the present shah to carry out the dying wish of the late monarch to be buried at Kerbela, in Asiatic Turkey. To do this would involve a dangerous and costly pilgrimage to the sacred city, which is 40 days' march from Teheran. The difficulty of finding the funds necessary for this trip makes the project unpopular with the country at large and the national assembly. In the meantime the body of the late shah will remain in the palace pending a final decision.

It is declared to have been settled that the present shah's eldest son, Houessein Ali Mirza, although not the offspring of a royal princess, will be recognized crown prince and heir apparent. This also is in accordance with the wish of the late shah, with whom this young prince was a great favorite. It is stated further that, contrary to custom, the crown prince will be retained at Teheran instead of being sent to Tabriz as governor.

PRESIDENT SEES INDIANS

Ute Chiefs Ask Him for Permission to Move.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—President Roosevelt gave an audience yesterday afternoon to six Ute Indian chiefs, who left their reservation in Utah last summer, went on a rampage, and are being held as prisoners at Fort Meade, S. D. They told the President they are anxious to settle among the Cheyenne river Sioux in South Dakota, being willing to purchase lands from their funds. The President promised to take up the matter with Mr. Leupp, the commissioner of Indian affairs.

RELIEF IS STILL NEEDED

Los Angeles Spending About as Much as Ever.

Los Angeles, Jan. 15.—The list of San Francisco refugees dependent on the Los Angeles citizens' relief fund is as large as it ever has been. Capt. F. Edward Gray, secretary of the relief commission, says he is puzzled to know when the stream of refugees will end.

About $2,000 a month is still being spent to relieve the necessity of the refugees. Of the original fund of $100,000, $35,000 has been spent for San Francisco refugees. Ten thousand dollars of the amount has been sent to Chile. In response to a call from the rehabilitation committee of the relief and Red Cross committee in San Francisco, $10,000 was sent north last week by H. S. Gurley, assistant secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

PILGRIMAGE FOR PEACE

Stead Makes Unique Proposal to International Notables.

Rome, Jan. 14.—William T. Stead, in the course of his international peace propaganda, proposes an international pilgrimage of peace in which notabilities from all over the world would take part, to start from the United States for The Hague by way of London, Paris and Rome and to arrive at the Netherlands capital at the time the second peace conference assembles there. Mr. Stead says he believes that such a pilgrimage would exercise the greatest moral influence ever known. He expects President Roosevelt will support the suggestion.

27 ARE DEAD AT LEAST

Twelve Bodies Only Recovered In Steel Mill Horror.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 11.—Partial investigation to ascertain the number of fatalities that occurred at the Eliza furnace of the Jones & Laughlin Steel company, Wednesday night, when an accumulation of gas exploded, bursting the base of the large furnaces and showering tons of molten metal over about forty men, was completed last night and shows that the bodies of twelve men, horribly mutilated, have been recovered, from fifteen to twenty men are missing, it being generally believed their bodies were consumed by the hot metal, and ten men are in hospitals, terribly burned, four of them expected to die momentarily.

It is doubtful whether the number of men killed will ever be known. From every indication fifteen men were caught like rats in a trap by the fiery metal, which flowed over their bodies to a depth of six feet. No trace of them, it is said, will ever be found. Of the dead bodies now in the morgue, several are minus arms, legs and heads, while others are burned and twisted beyond recognition. The condition of the injured is pitiful. A number of men have their eyes burned out, and others were so badly injured that amputation of arms and legs was necessary.

A gruesome story was told by Deputy Coroner Laidly, who said one foreigner, apparently a youth, became crazed by his injuries, and before he could be prevented, leaped into a pot of molten metal and was incinerated.

Late yesterday afternoon a large force of workmen, searching for bodies of the missing men, found the leg of a man imbedded in a portion of the metal which they were breaking up,

Several timekeepers of the steel company are endeavoring to prepare a list of the names of the probable victims. It is expected that it will take some time to do this. A mail carrier whose route embraces the homes of many of the victims, says that seventeen men who were employed at the Eliza furnace are missing from their homes.

W. L. Jones, vice president of the Jones & Laughlin Steel company, limited, issued the following statement last night:

"We have been unable to determine what caused the explosion. A rigid investigation has been instituted, but it will be two or three days before we will be able to know the cause, if we are able to then. The entire unfortunate affair is a great mystery to all the officials of the company."

In reply to questions, Mr. Jones said the accident could not have been caused by carelessness or design upon the part of any one. He said it would be at least three weeks before the furnace could be repaired, and that the damage would amount to over $50,000.

Coroner Armstrong announced that he will conduct a rigid investigation into the accident, and if he finds that carelessness was responsible, prosecutions will immediately follow.

FICTITIOUS NAMES USED

Adulteration and Misbranding Seem to Be Common.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Olive oil and wines coming from France to the United States are adulterated and misbranded, states Consul D. I. Murphy, of Bordeaux, in a report to the bureau of manufactures. False brands and fictitious names are used and authorized by the laws of France, though it must be admitted that in many instances their use is directed by American importers. The consul writes that while immense quantities of olive oil are shipped to the United States under fictitious names, it must not be presumed that all or any considerable portion of it is adulterated. A list of the fictitious names with the houses using them is on file at the bureau of manufactures.

French packers of preserved fruits and vegetables and wine merchants are also addicted to using their proper names only for their goods of first quality. It would require a volume to give the fictitious names used by them, and it would require another volume to contain all the names insisted upon by American dealers.

Certain unprincipled dealers or brokers, says the report, buy up the entire output of some of the vineyards where good wine is produced, and with the addition of alcohol and water multiply the output many times over. Examination of the matter leads Consul Murphy to believe that among the growers there is practically no fraud and that the trouble is with certain dealers or brokers who practice what is called "mouillage" or adulteration with water and alcohol.

A number of convictions have been secured in the courts of Bordeaux and in other places in southwestern France—nearly all of them through the instrumentality of an association of the leading wine merchants of Bordeaux, who have determined, if possible, to put an end to the fraudulent practices of unprincipled dealers.

The consul believes that a rigid enforcement of the regulations recently promulgated will reduce to a minimum, if not entirely stop, the misbranding and adulteration of oils, wines and other food products.

SEVEN KILLED IN MINE

Search for Dead Still Continues After Explosion.

Clinton, Ind., Jan. 14.—Seven dead and three injured miners, victims of an explosion, were taken from mine No. 7 here today. This afternoon the search for dead is continuing but it is believed that all have been taken out.

Two hundred miners had descended into the mine for work this morning and shortly afterward there was an explosion which shook the interior of the mine and was followed by blinding clouds of smoke. There was a rush for the bottom of the shaft and as rapidly as possible the miners were hoisted to the surface. A rescuing party to bring out the dead and injured was organized and an effort made to ascertain the cause.

It is believed a miner in Entry No. 10 set fire to a keg of powder by a spark from his lighted lamp and the explosion ignited gas in the mine. For several hours it was impossible to enter the mine. The trap door had blown down and air could not circulate in the entries. Temporary doors were arranged and the mine was cleared of smoke, allowing men to enter.

COMES FOR STEELE'S BODY

Chicago Wife of Bomb Thrower Goes to Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 11.—Superintendent of Police Taylor has received a telegram from Mrs. J. R. Steele, of Chicago, informing him that she was on her way here to claim the remains of her husband, J. Rollo Steele, who threw the bomb in the Fourth Street National bank, killing Cashier W. Z. McLear and blowing himself to pieces. It is necessary for her to make official identification of the remains of the bomb thrower, the police say, to lay claim to benefits said to be nearly $2,000, on his death as a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mrs. Steele will be a witness at the inquest in the case.

ALCOHOL FOR LIGHTING

Fire Marshal Says It Is Cheaper Than Oil.

Columbus, Jan. 14.—The introduction of industrial alcohol will bring joy to the users of kerosene for lighting, says State Fire Marshal Creamer in a bulletin just issued. They will be liberated from the danger to life and property, from lamps exploding or being upset and from trimming and smelling them.

An alcohol lamp is in fact a stove in which a Welsbach thoria mantle is heated white hot. The flame of alcohol is colorless because it is all consumed, but it produces light by making the mantle incandescent. The lamps are made of metal which removes the danger from breaking them and the mantle is so far from the bowl that the lamp cannot become heated and explode. The odor of burning alcohol is not disagreeable and it forms no soot. Both of these facts are known to those who have seen "Milady" in a tea gown operate a chafing dish without getting a smudge.

The time necessarily occupied in lighting an alcohol lamp is about a minute, but that can't be a fatal objection.

These lamps are made to produce a light from 16 to 1,000 candlepower. In Germany the railway stations and the kaiser's palace, too, are lighted with them.

The cost for fuel in an alcohol lamp having the lighting power of 16 candles is, at 25 cents a gallon for alcohol, but three-fifths that for kerosene at 15 cents.

The price of this officially poisoned, tax-free alcohol is likely to be determined by the cost of making it from inferior grades of corn and the waste from cane and beet sugar houses. The enthusiasts who have shown that the farmer can run his cook stove with the alcohol in his turnip tops and that he can put a shock of corn fodder in a still of his own and get alcohol to furnish power for the next year's threshing will be disappointed.

True, an acre of corn stocks contain starch enough to make 170 gallons of alcohol, and the one hundred million acres of our annual corn crop would produce one and one-third barrels of alcohol for each man in the United States. But there are chemical difficulties in producing alcohol from corn stalks which would make alcohol from that source more expensive than oil.

Already two of the big distilleries of Peoria, Ill., have determined to have their output made unfit for drinking by the government to save the $2 a gallon tax on it.

The fire loss from the use of kerosene lamps averages about $100,000 a year. One-fourth of this comes from lamps exploding; another fourth from knocking them over; $10,000 from carelessness in handling the oil, and $40,000, the biggest loss item, is from upsetting lanterns in barns. This lantern loss will not be obviated by the use of industrial alcohol until a method of burning it without a mantle has been invented. A mantle, as they are now made would get knocked to pieces in a lantern. The French government is offering $10,000 for a method of lighting with alcohol without the use of a mantle.

When gasoline motors came into general use for governmental and military purposes Kaiser Wilhelm realized that there was no petroleum in Germany and that the sources of its supply might be cut off during a war. This fact led him to adopt alcohol as a substitute and to promote, by rewards, the invention and manufacture of alcohol motors for stationary and automobile purposes and of lamps, cooking utensils and other aparatus for the use of alcohol. This action of the emperor and the removal of the governmental tax on all alcohol that was officially poisoned, resulted in a large production of alcohol for denaturization.

FOR AN INVESTIGATION

German-Americans Think Immigration Bill Too Hasty.

Baltimore, Jan. 14.—The executive committee of the National German-American alliance of the United States met here last night, there being present delegates from Maryland, New York, Ohio, the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New Jersey, Massachusetts and North Carolina, for the purpose of discussing the immigration question, and a memorial was adopted for presentation to congress, protesting against the immigration bill now pending in that body. This memorial, which has the sanction of the executive committees of the Alliance in twenty-two states, condemns the bill in question, declaring against the educational test and the increasing of the head tax proposed by the bill and recommends "the creation of a competent commission, whose duty it shall be to thoroughly investigate and consider the subject of immigration and report and make recommendations to the President and congress of the United States for such changes and additions to the law as will fully and fairly meet every requirement."

FIGHT ON BAILEY WILL

Contest Over Showman's Big Estate Is Begun.

White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 14.—A legal struggle for possession of the two million dollar estate left by James A. Bailey, the circus proprietor, began before Surrogate Millard here today. Under Mr. Bailey's will the entire estate goes to his widow, Ruth Louise Bailey, who also is made sole executrix. The instrument is being contested by Mr. Bailey's nieces, May Gordon and Annie Robinson, both of Detroit. They contend that at the time the will was drawn Mr. Bailey was of unsound mind and that he was moved in disposing of his property by undue influence, misrepresentation and fraud.

HE BLAMES THE OPERATOR

Startling Testimony at Inquest Into Terra Cotta Wreck.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The responsibility for the disastrous wreck on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, at Terra Cotta, D. C., Sunday night, December, 30, may be decided by the coroner's jury today. Engineer Hildebrand, of the "Dead Equipment Train," insists he was given a double green signal at Silver Spring, which, after 6 o'clock at night means to proceed with caution to University Station, while W. M. Dutrow, the operator at Silver Spring insists that the signal was "white."

Testimony of a somewhat sensational character was given today, when William L. Moore, the operator at Kensington, in his testimony in connection with the letting of No. 18 in the block between Kensington and Silver Spring, on the night of the wreck, characterizes the operator at Silver Spring as "incompetent, wild and reckless." He told of cases when the operator failed to get any of messages sent.

BIG ROCKEFELLER GIFT

Oil King Offers Two Millions for a Louisville University.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 14.—It is announced that John D. Rockefeller has agreed to give $2,000,000 for the endowment of a university for Louisville, provided a similar amount be raised by those interested in the new institution. A plan has been practically agreed whereby the University of Louisville will be fused with the proposed universities of the Baptist and Methodist churches, and property now occupied by the House of Refuge will donated by the city as the site for the university.

The Methodist church has already at hand the sum of $250,000. The Baptist church has promised $260,000 and the University of Louisville has pledges for over $200,000.

BILLION A YEAR NEEDED

Such Is Hill's Estimate for Railroad Construction.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 15.—President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern railroad, has sent a letter to Governor Johnson in which he gives his views on the various phases of the railroad situation in the United States. He gives the reason for existing conditions and points out a remedy. The letter says in part:

The business of the United States is today so congested that from every portion of the country arises clamor for relief. The railroads everywhere are taxed beyond their power. The people of the United States, therefore, are face to face with the greatest business problem that has ever threatened the nation. During recent years volume of business has increased and is increasing, with extraordinary rapidity, while the necessary additional trackage and terminals have not been equal to the demands upon them. The resulting situation is a freight blockade of enormous proportions, especially at all terminal points. How to remedy this is a problem, financial, mechanical and physical. No time should be lost in applying such measures of remedy as may be possible, and the first step toward this is to reach a proper understanding of actually existing conditions. The following figures compiled from the official reports of the interstate commerce commission and covering the growth of the railroad business for the last ten years, exhibit the significant facts:

Total single track mileage 1895, 180,667; 1905, 218,101; increase, 21 per cent. Locomotives, 1895, 36,399; 1905, 48,357; increase, 35 per cent. Passenger cars, 1895, 33,122; 1905, 40,713; increase, 23 per cent. Freight cars, 1895, 1,196,119; 1905, 1,731,409; increase, 45 per cent. Passenger mileage, 1895, 12,138,446,271; 1905, 23,800,149,436; increase, 95 per cent. Freight ton mileage, 1895, 85,227,515,891; 1905, 136,463,-109,510; increase, 118 per cent.

These figures show the cause of delay in the national traffic movement which threatens to bring industry to a standstill. Within the last ten years the volume of railroad business in this country has increased over 110 per cent. Meanwhile the railroads have endeavored to meet it. Equipment is being increased as rapidly as capital and labor can do it. There are and will be cars enough to carry the country's traffic if the cars can be moved, but engines and cars must have tracks upon which they may run.

A striking tale is told by the statistics of railroad building in the United States. Not only is it true as stated above that there has been in the ten years ending 1906 an increase of but 21 per cent in mileage, but the most impressive fact is that railroad building has within a generation fallen off just as the demand upon trackage has increased. At the moment when that demand is greatest and the whole country is clamoring for relief it is the smallest in years.

These are the figures:

Year.	Total mileage.	Inc.	Inc. %	Inc. % per an.
1870	52,898	...	...	...
1880	93,671	40,774	77.	7.7
1890	163,597	69,926	74.6	7.46
1904	213,904	50,307	30.75	2.19
1906	220,000	6,250	2.9	1.45

The limit of service of a common carrier has been reached when it has moving at all times over its system as many cars as can be run on its tracks with safety, and transferred and dispatched from its terminals and junction points without unreasonable delay. Beyond that point increase of business cannot be handled by increasing cars and engines. The disparity between the growth of traffic and the additions to railroad mileage and the extension of terminals, shown by new mileage of less than one and one-half per cent per year since 1904 to take care of a traffic increase averaging 11 per cent a year for ten years past, presents and explains the real problem. The best judgment of many conservative railroad men in the country is that an immediate addition of not less than five per cent per annum to the railroad trackage of the country for, say five years, should be made to relieve the situation and put an end to unreasonable delays in the transaction of business.

Investigations recently made by public officials and facts accessible before those investigations, disclose that the railroads of the country have been endeavoring to meet the growing demand upon them. In order to handle this enormous addition of 110 per cent in business, with only 21 per cent more tracks, they have utilized as never before the carrying capacity of each mile. Not only were there 35 per cent more locomotives and 45 per cent more cars in service in 1905, than in 1895, but each engine and car did much more work. The passenger miles traveled per locomotive increased from 1,218,967 to 2,046,558, or more than 68 per cent and the total ton miles per freight locomotive from 4,258,221 to 6,690,700, or more than 57 per cent. Trains run faster, cars are larger, locomotives are more powerful and methods of handling the business have so improved as to increase the general efficiency.

In the recent years, the inadequacy of terminal facilities prevents the free flow of traffic. The Great Northern railway company has 34 switch engines in use in the Twin Cities, while only 28 engines are used in hauling freight into and out of the same.

Suppose that only 25 per cent additional track with necessary terminals and equipment, making 33 per cent, is to be built during the next five years; or, say, in round numbers, 75,000 miles of track as the requirement of the country to meet immediate needs.

No practical man would furnish the facilities required, including additional equipment and terminal facilities for less than $75,000 a mile. The question of terminals alone is almost prohibitive. Terminals now in use were acquired when property was cheap and can be enlarged only by heavy outlay. In many cities it is not even a question of cost, since the area necessary to handle railroad business properly is not to be had at any price.

The new work then, would amount to $5,500,000,000 in round numbers, or a yearly average of $1,100,000,000. That is the sum which should be spent before the commerce of the country can be moved properly. It is just twice the total amount of the bonded debt of the United States after the close of the civil war. It is more than twice the entire currency in circulation in the country, and only a little less than twice the deposits in all the savings banks in the United States put together.

Almost all the complaints made today either by shippers or by operating railroad men of obstacles and dangers in transportation service are due to deficient trackage. The average speed of a freight train is from 12 to 15 miles an hour. The average distance traveled by each freight car is about 25 miles a day. That is, the entire freight equipment of the country is employed to the fair limit of its capacity only two hours out of the 24. On single track lines, freight must wait on sidings while passenger trains have the right of way; cars stand for days or weeks in yards or at transfer points awaiting their turn.

The problem and necessity are enormous. At 140 tons to the mile, it would require 2,000,000 tons of steel rails every year to furnish the 1,500 miles of track required. This is nearly two-thirds of the product of all the rolling mills in the United States. It would call for the labor of 200,000 men in grading, besides tracklayers, bridge builders and others. Labor, even for such ordinary extensions and improvements as are now being made, is not to be had in sufficient quantities on any terms. And it demands, as has been seen, the investment in a permanent railroad plant of $1,100,000,000 a year for five years to provide the railroads of the country with means to handle properly the business already in sight, not allowing for future growth. This is the real railroad problem of the United States, and it is one which the people have been singularly slow to perceive and reluctant to realize.

The remedies must be found. The prohibitory

PAVLOFF ASSASSINATED

Russian Military Prosecutor Shot by a Terrorist.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 9.—Lieutenant General Vladimir Pavloff, the military prosecutor or advocate general, generally known since the days of the late parliament as "Hangman Pavloff" from the epithet constantly applied to him by the radical deputies, was shot and killed at 10 o'clock this morning while walking in the garden of the chief military court building near the Moika canal. The assassin, who was disguised as a workman, was captured after a long chase, during which he fired about ten shots from two revolvers which he carried, killing a policeman and wounding a small boy.

General Pavloff was prominent during the sitting of the last parliament in answering interpellations. He especially execrated the revolutionists. The allegation has been made that he delayed the reprieve of a number of the Baltic mutineers who had been convicted by drumhead court-martial, until the men were executed.

The crime was executed deliberately and showed evidence of the same careful preparation which was characteristic of the murders of Generals Ignatieff and Von Der Launitz, and undoubtedly was carried out by the same organization which it is reported has sentenced Emperor Nicholas and several of the ministers to death. The assassin, who wore the uniform of a military clerk attached to the court, succeeded in obtaining an entrance to the garden under the pretext of submitting a report to the military procurator.

He approached the unsuspecting general within arm's length, drew an automatic pistol and discharged the whole load, seven shots, into Pavloff's body. Every shot was well aimed, and two of them tore a gaping wound in his breast, from which the general expired while being carried to his apartments, which were located in the same building. From the nature of the wounds it appeared that the steel-jacketed bullets were flattened in their ends in preparation for the crime, in order that they might inflict more serious wounds. Hastily slipping another "clip" of cartridges into his revolver and drawing a second weapon, the assassin ran across the garden to the carriage entrance, threatened the porter with his pistols and dashed down Glinka street, past the imperial opera house, with a crowd of thirty house porters and court attaches in close pursuit.

A policeman stationed in front of the opera house attempted to seize the assassin, but was shot down by the latter, who turned and opened fire on his pursuers, wounding a boy. The assassin then resumed his flight through the streets, firing at the police officers and house porters who attempted to bar his way. When his ammunition became exhausted he was intercepted and captured at Lantern lane.

The entire career of General Pavloff was in the judicial department of the army. After serving several years as a military judge, he was appointed judge advocate general of the war ministry, and later procurator of the supreme military court.

SEES RUSSIAN BUDGET

Czar Finds Empire's Expenses Are Mounting Fast.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 12.—The budget was formally presented to the emperor for his approval today. It contains, in addition to the estimates prepared by the ministry of finance for the first six months of 1907, beginning January 14 and amounting to $523,415,000 for regular expenditures and approximately $350,000,000 for extraordinary expenditures, of which $200,000,000 is for the ministry of war, $25,000,000 for railroad construction and $25,000,000 for the redemption of the new issue of short-term obligations, which will be issued anew in Germany. The estimates for the whole year, amounting to $1,350,000,000, against $1,255,000,000 last year, also will be submitted, of which $1,100,000,000 is for ordinary expenditures, contrasted with $1,000,000,000 for 1906.

NO ACTION BY DUCHESS

Marlborough Estrangement Is in Same Condition It Was.

London, Jan. 10.—The presence here for some members of the family of the Duchess of Marlborough, who was Consuelo Vanderbilt, and the expected arrival of Reginald Vanderbilt and others, has led to various reports concerning the difference between the duke and the duchess, one announcing their reconciliation and another that a deed of separation had been signed. As a matter of fact the situation today is as it was announced in these dispatches on January 4: there has been no reconciliation and there is not likely to be, although some friends of the Marlboroughs are still working to that end.

The suggestion that a deed of separation actually has been signed is also untrue. There have been almost continual exchanges, however, between the legal representatives of the pair and some definite legal action fixing the future relations of the couple is expected shortly. It is believed that this action will involve the custody of the children and financial arrangements. As soon as this step is completed the duchess, accompanied by her mother and brother, will go on a yachting trip to the Mediterranean.

POPE IS NOT ENCOURAGED

Vatican May Not Be Represented at The Hague Conference.

Rome, Jan. 14.—Unofficial advances that have been made in an endeavor to ascertain Italy's attitude concerning a representative of the vatican at the coming peace conference at the Hague have found no encouragement. Although the relations between Italy and the church are now the best the Italian government does not think it can abandon the principle established in 1899, when the papacy was excluded from the first conference. Besides there is another country that would strongly object to a papal representative—France.

LEFT MUCH TO CHARITY.

Hanover, Jan. 12.—The late Princess Mary of Saxe-Altenburg, formerly queen of Hanover, left $750,000 to various charities in the former kingdom of Hanover.

ARE YOU A MAN

My Dear Brother: Are you the strong and kingly man you ought and want to be, or have the reckless acts of by-gone days brought loss of strength and thrown your nervous system out of tune? Do advancing years make work go hard: are you lost to men's delights because of lack of vim and vigor? Then use my

Beck's Wonder-Workers for Men

The same Wonder-Workers, advertised in the same papers, and sold by the same man from the same place for 8 years, during which scores of medical frauds have busted or gone to jail. My Wonder-Workers do not contain any poison, and they do not excite. They build up, strengthen, cure. Their use, one tablet at a dose, three times a day, cured over 600,000 cases of Weak Back, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele, Low Vitality, Weak Organs, Nervous Debility, Lost Ambition and Kidney and Bladder Troubles in Men of All Ages during the past 8 years easier, quicker and cheaper than they could have been cured in any other way; and on my honor as a man I tell you that you can be a man of vim and vigor if you, too, use

Beck's Wonder-Workers for Men

Be a strong, peerless, fearless, nervy, manly man, and hold high carnival with perfect health. The price is **Only One Dollar** per box, always cash with order, by us, at your expense, or **$1.15** by mail in plain, sealed package prepaid. If you order please mention this paper. I give men a square deal and am your friend.

GEO. S. BECK, 18 Main St., Springfield, O.

SHAH OF PERSIA DEAD

Ruler Finally Succumbs to His Long Illness.

Teheran, Persia, Jan. 9.—Official announcement of the death of the shah at 11 o'clock last night was made at 9 o'clock this morning from the office of the grand vizier.

Muzaffar-Ed-Din, Shah of Persia, was born at Teheran March 25, 1853, and succeeded his father, Nasr-Ed-Din, on the death of the latter May 1, 1896. Muzaffar-Ed-Din was the second son of Nasr-Ed-Din, but was appointed to the throne. Nasr-Ed-Din was assassinated May 1, 1896, in the mosque of Abdul Azin, near Teheran, and while Muzaffar-Ed-Din ascended the throne the same day, it was not until June 8, 1896, that he was formally invested with sovereign power. Reports of his ill-health have been circulated from time to time.

In August last, as the result of long-continued agitation in Persia and many disturbances of a serious nature, the shah granted a constitution to Persia, with a national assembly and other reforms.

The late shah leaves many children, and will be succeeded by his eldest son, Mohammed Ali Mirza, who was born in 1872, and who is now in Teheran.

The recent disorganized condition of the country was largely due to the fact that the shah was unable to attend to state business. His successor is in the prime of life, and throughout his governorship of Anerbaijan he has shown marked energy and ability. He is a devoted sportsman, being particularly attached to motoring and hunting, and received an excellent education, both Persian and European. Following the usual custom, the heir apparent entered the army and passed through all the grades from lieutenant to field marshal. During the late shah's absence in Europe, Mohammed Ali Mirza acted as regent and made a favorable impression.

BRYCE HERE NEXT MONTH

New Ambassador Will Come Before Congress Adjourns.

London, Jan. 9.—James Bryce, the new British ambassador to the United States, has now definitely arranged to reach Washington February 24, thus permitting him to pass a few days at the capital before congress adjourns. He has not yet booked his passage, as several lines are contending for the honor of carrying the ambassador. Mrs. Bryce is holding her closing receptions previous to closing up her residence in Portland Place, and Mr. Bryce is about to return here from Dublin for the purpose of making the usual ceremonious visit to the king, but his conference with Foreign Secretary Grey concerning American questions has been deferred until shortly before the ambassador's sailing.

SANTA FE IS INDICTED

Alleged Rebating Gets Railroad Into Trouble.

Los Angeles, Jan. 10.—The federal grand jury returned two indictments against the Santa Fe Railroad company, containing 76 counts, yesterday.

The railroad is charged in the first indictment of 66 counts with granting certain concessions to the Grand Canyon Lime & Cement company on shipments of lime from Nelson, Arizona, to certain California points, and to John F. Shirlen. The second indictment, containing ten counts, charges the company with giving rebates on lime. Two indictments were returned also against the Grand Canyon Lime & Cement company, one of six counts for accepting rebates, and the other containing 71 counts charging it with accepting concessions.

WAVE KILLS HUNDREDS

Dutch East Indias Hit by Ocean Disturbance.

The Hague, Jan. 11.—A tidal wave has devastated some of the Dutch East Indian Islands south of Achin. The loss is very great. According to a brief dispatch three hundred persons perished on the Island of Tana, while forty are known to have been drowned at the Island of Simalu.

TRAINMEN HELD FOR WRECK

Coroner's Jury Finds Them Responsible for Disaster.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The coroner's inquest over the Terra Cotta wreck of Sunday night, December 30, last night held for the action of the grand jury, Harry H. Hildebrand, engineer of "dead" train 2120; Frank F. Hoffmier, conductor of that train; P. H. Dent, night train dispatcher at Baltimore; William McCauley, division operator of the Baltimore & Ohio; B. L. Vermillion, engineer of local train 66, into which 2120 crashed; George W. Nagle, conductor of train 66; J. W. Kelly, Jr., trainmaster of the Baltimore & Ohio, and William M. Dutrow, telegraph operator at Silver Spring.

All the men held except Dent, McCauley and Kelly, were in the building where the inquest was held, and were placed under arrest.

The verdict of the jury was that the deaths were caused "by impact due to the act of Operator William Dutrow, in displaying an improper signal to the crew of train 2120; and directs that Dutrow be held for the action of the grand jury; and the jury also held the others already mentioned as responsible in a lesser degree for the deaths. The men were all arraigned today and admitted to bail.

DREADNOUGHT IS COMING

Naval Monster to Pay Visit to West Indian Waters.

London, Jan. 9.—The British battleship Dreadnought is about to make a cruise across the Atlantic which will take her to West Indian waters at about the time Rear Admiral Evans' squadron will be in the same vicinity, thus affording the American officers a possible opportunity to see the latest marvel in naval architecture. The purpose of the voyage is to test the seaworthiness of the battleship during the worst of the season, and to test her batteries under adverse sea conditions. The Dreadnought left London for Gibraltar yesterday, whence she will sail January 26 for Trinidad. The admiralty allows eight days for the trip. The warship will stay about two months at Trinidad, devoting most of the time to gun practice in adjacent waters. It is understood that the American warships will rendezvous at Culebra, near Porto Rico, at about the same time, which is hardly more than a day's sail from the Dreadnought's rendezvous.

KING IS MADE A DOCTOR

Italian Monarch Gets LL. D. From University of Pennsylvania.

Rome, Jan. 12.—King Victor Emanuel today received in private audience the American ambassador, Mr. White, who invested his majesty with the academic hood of the University of Pennsylvania and presented the king with his diploma as doctor of laws. Mr. White also gave his majesty the medal bestowed on him by the directors of the Louisiana Purchase exposition in recognition of the king's services in promoting the Italian exhibit at St. Louis. His majesty said said he highly appreciated the honor conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania, and greatly admired the medal sent to him from St. Louis.

WAGES TAKE A BIG JUMP

Various Reasons Why Plantation Crops Are Burned.

Washington, Jan. 10.—As a result of the sugar cane burning which occurred recently near Ranchuelo, Santa Clara province, Cuba, Capt. J. A. Ryan, of the Fifteenth cavalry, on duty in Cuba, has made a report to the chief of staff on the subject of the methods pursued in the destruction of sugar cane as well as the methods of prevention. The principal reasons assigned for the burning of cane are that laborers thereby practically double their daily wages, it sometimes is burned to hasten the harvest, is done for the purpose of extorting money, for collecting insurance, or as a means of revenge by disaffected persons for political reasons. Capt. Ryan states that the talk heard in the cafes in the vicinity of sugar estates in regard to revolutionists would lead one to believe that one of the means employed by these revolutionists to spread terror through the land is a threat to burn sugar cane.

"This," says Capt. Ryan, "would be a prompt means of causing a great loss of property, but up to the present time in the vicinity of Santa Clara province, it is believed that no sugar cane has been destroyed by disaffected persons."

It is generally denied, Captain Ryan also states, that the administrators of sugar estates pay money to protect their fields, but he nevertheless believes that money is so paid. On the other hand he says that the burning of sugar cane which is insured is looked upon with suspicion, and he reaches the conclusion that such acts are prompted by a desire to make money through insurance companies.

Captain Ryan adds that cane very frequently is burned by accident, by sparks from locomotives, and with the view to destroying poisonous weeds, but he mentions two ingenious methods of setting fire to cane fields. One is by the use of a candle which is lighted at midnight or early in the morning. By the time it burns down to find some straw or dry leaves and sets fire to the cane the culprit has had ample opportunity to escape. The other method is to place a stick of phosphorus in the middle of the cane field upon combustible material, the cane cleared away so that the sun can shine upon it. This phosphorus is placed there at night and as the heat of the day increases in temperature it approaches burning point about noon, ignites and soon sets the cane in the immediate vicinity on fire.

Not all cane so burned, says Capt. Ryan, is destroyed if it is immediately cut and ground. He says that mill owners usually sidetrack all other cane in order to grind quickly cane that has been burned.

The method of protection used at plantations which has been in vogue for years, says the captain, is to have a certain number of guards paid by the sugar estates to patrol their plantations. For this service men are selected who know all the natives in the vicinity and who will quickly detect a stranger coming near the plantation. At present it is stated that the patrols of the rural guards as well as the movement of United States troops through these plantations have a very quieting effect both upon the owners and upon persons who might desire to burn sugar cane. The use of these patrols upon all sugar estates, Capt. Ryan says, would be impossible, but he says a judicious system of distribution of patrol between rural guards and United States troops would insure great confidence.

MAN LYNCHED IN IOWA

Mob at Charles City Made No Attempt at Disguises.

Waterloo, Ia., Jan 10.—A crowd of more than 1,000 men last night battered through the walls of the county jail at Charles City, Ia., with railroad irons and took James Cullen out and lynched him for wife murder and the murder of his stepson yesterday morning.

Cullen, who was 60 years old, was weak minded for many years.

After dragging Cullen from the jail, the mob took him two blocks from the main part of the town, where it halted and gave the prisoner an opportunity to pray. They then hanged him to the bridge over Cedar river.

Sheriff Schermerhorn was able to offer little resistance. The mob was composed of many of the leading citizens and even the leaders made no attempt to disguise themselves. Cullen fought like a tiger.

Four or five preachers and a large number of women were in the crowd.

PENNSY ASKS MORE CASH

Increase of $200,000,000 in Capital Is Wanted.

New York, Jan. 11.—Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad company will be asked by the management of that company to authorize the issue probably of $100,000,000 additional capital stock and $100,000,000 in bonds. The question will come before the stockholders at their annual meeting on March 12, according to an announcement made by the management. It is stated that the company is not planning any large improvements beyond those already announced.

In the formal announcement which will be issued the stockholders of the Pennsylvania will be informed that, while it may not be necessary to issue any of the proposed new stock or bonds during the current year, the company desires to have the authority from its shareholders to make such an issue if circumstances require. The action is taken, the announcement will say, in view of the fact that the amount of capital stock already issued with that reserved for the conversion of the outstanding convertible bonds, very nearly approaches the full sum now authorized.

LANDSLIDES HIT TRAFFIC

Trains Delayed in Los Angeles by Severe Blockade.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 10.—A landslide in the Cajon pass has blocked the through trains of the Sante Fe and Salt Lake Railroad. The Los Angeles limited, due in this city yesterday afternoon, is tied up behind this slide. Eastbound trains of both roads were held in Los Angeles yesterday, and left this morning many hours late. On the Southern Pacific a cave-in at Tunnel No. 17, another at New Hall tunnel, and the trouble in Tehachapi mountains, effectually tied up the valley line so that it is impossible to say just when it will be open to traffic to San Francisco. On the coast line to San Francisco, a landslide near Carpenteria, and trouble of a like nature in the vicinity of San Luis Obispo, has entirely blocked all travel.

SEE WELLMAN'S SHIP.

Paris, Jan. 14.—Walter Wellman's enlarged balloon, with which he hopes to reach the North pole and which is now inflated for the purpose of testing the impermeability of the envelope, was exhibited to a number of French aeronauts yesterday afternoon in the Galerie Machines. M. Santos-Dumont, M. Deutsch, Count De Lavauix and others prominent in aeronautics showed much interest in the plans of the explorer. Mr. Wellman considers his balloon in perfect condition.

EPOCH MAKING EDICTS

Flowery Kingdom Is Swiftly Falling in Line With Advanced Western Civilization.

Washington, Jan. 12.—A comprehensive review of the remarkable change that is taking place in China as a result of the promulgation of the recent decree reorganizing the Chinese government is supplied to the state department by Edward T. Williams, secretary to the legation at Pekin. Reciting the orders for the formation of the two commissions which were to deal with reform projects, Mr. Williams says that for over a month past these commissions have been holding daily sessions, wherein two strong parties have been struggling for leadership; one bent on securing a liberal government on modern lines and the other determined that there shall be no departure from the traditions of the fathers. As far as it has gone their report is a compromise, but many valuable features are retained. Particularly worthy of note is the abandonment of the scheme for the creation of the proposed consolidation of the council of custom officers with the new board of finance, probably because of foreign opposition to further interference with the customs administration. The edict itself hints at the greatest difficulty which has been encountered in the reform movement, namely: "Worship of the Past," for nowhere says Mr. Williams does the dead hand weigh more heavily upon the living than in China, and the first essential to success in any new movement is to show either that it is not an innovation or at least it is not hostile to the spirit of the fathers.

The chief feature in the edict is the manifest endeavor to approach the ideal of "One man, one office." Equally important is the abolition of the useless multiplication of offices, and, with the exception of the board of foreign relations, whose composition cannot be changed, without the permission of the powers, there will henceforth be only one head to each of the governing boards. Some of the old designations are quite obsolete and the titles have been modernized. The board of punishments was never fully described in the title which will now be called the board of law, corresponding with our department of justice. The new department, called the board of posts and communications, is said to be in line with the most advanced western nations policies.

While the time is not ripe for the establishment of a parliament a partial substitute is afforded by the appointment of a council to assist in government, which is to become the mouthpiece of the people though they are not permitted to nominate or elect its members. The censorate is retained as a terror to corrupt incompetent officials. The press is yet in its infancy in China, and is said to be characterized by such venality, according to Mr. Williams, as to make it unwise to give it a full measure of liberty.

Some obsolete institutions have been abolished or incorporated with other boards. Such are the "court of sacrificial worship," the "court of imperial entertainment," the "court of state ceremonial," all of whose functions have been taken over by the "board of rites," and the "court of the imperial stud," which has been swallowed up by the "board of the army."

Mr. Williams calls attention to the fact that the commissions are continuing their work of reform, and the report forming the basis of the edict already issued is but partial. The provincial civil service is now receiving attention, and this is said to be a greater task than that already completed. In conclusion, Mr. Williams says:

"On the whole the edicts must be regarded as marking one of the most important epochs in the history of China, and, while the sanguine will undoubtedly be disappointed in the results, there seems to be no reason to doubt that the desire of the throne and of many patriotic officials for reform is most sincere and that some measure of improvement will follow. We may hope at least that the changes now being inaugurated will prove to be but the beginning of a movement that will bring China into line with the most progressive nations of the world."

HANLY'S REFORM PLAN

Two-Cent R. R. Fare, Primary Law and Inheritance Tax.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 10.—The sixty-fifth session of the Indiana general assembly opened today. Following the organization of the senate and house, a recess was taken. The two houses then convened in joint session and the message of Governor Hanly was read.

Givernor Hanly referred to the fact that during the two years of his administration, three state officers have been ousted from office for misappropriation of funds; $180,460 has been recovered from them, and suits for $126,594 have been instituted against former state officers for alleged misappropriation of money belonging to the state. The governor considers remedial insurance legislation the most important subject to come before the legislature. He recommended a two-cent passenger rate law, private bank supervision, a primary election act, and laws more definitely fixing the responsibility of public officials. Enlargement of the authority of the state railroad commission and enactment of an inheritance tax law were urged. Governor Hanly advocated the election of United States senators by popular vote.

TWENTY DIE IN A FIRE

Boiling Celluloid Explodes in Strasburg Factory.

Strassburg, Jan. 11.—Twenty persons perished today in a fire which destroyed the bookbindery of Hudert & Co., an English firm, at Geispolsheim, near this city. A vat of boiling celluloid exploded and the flaming liquid caused such instantaneous ignition of everything with which it came in contact that all the exits were cut off in a very short time. Some of those who escaped from the burning rooms were dreadfully scalded.

WANTS $30,000 DAMAGES

Woman Hurt in Terra Cotta Wreck Files First Suit.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The first suit growing out of the recent wreck on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Terra Cotta, was filed in the district court yesterday by Mrs. Fannie Austin, who asks for $30,000, alleging that she received injuries while a passenger on the train in collision.

HOCH IS INAUGURATED.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 14.—Gov. Edward W. Hoch and the other new Republican state officers were inaugurated here today with simple ceremonies, held in Representative hall. This is Governor Hoch's second term.

Thaw Crime Wrecks Life of Countess

London, Jan. 14.—Broken-hearted over her brother's killing of Mr. Stanford White, Alice Thaw, countess of Yarmouth, has cut herself off entirely from society in this country and is living in almost nunlike simplicity.

As Alice Thaw she was the only member of the family who had any control over Harry. He worshipped his beautiful sister and used to consult her freely during his many difficulties. The shock of the killing of Mr. White by young Thaw has completely broken her spirit.

Suffering her anguish alone, cutting herself off from the society of her friends and the brilliant life to which her position as a peeress entitles her, she has grown thin and lost the piquancy of expression that her friends remember in her. Since the tragedy of last June she has not been seen in London and while at first she politely avoided friends, now she has shut herself up in the Yarmouth country estate at Park Hall, Salford Priory, with no pretense of meeting them. Queen Alexandra herself sent a personal message of sympathy to her through Lady Hetford, mother of the earl of Yarmouth.

It is remarkable that she has not been seen outside the gates of the Priory since the news of the murder was conveyed to her, with the single exception of her trip to Harrogate in the early fall. The visit was forced upon her by her physicians, who saw that her failing health must be buoyed by a change of air.

The earl of Yarmouth underwent a severe operation on his eyes in London last month. Lady Yarmouth's friends anticipated that she would be near him, but she did not leave the estate.

Whatever may be the result of the trial of her brother, it is Lady Yarmouth's intention to bring her mother here and to take her to Italy for three months' quiet away from the news of the world.

REPAIRS ARE DIFFICULT

Sea Fighters of Late War Stranded by Hurricane.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Army and navy authorities have been hard at work repairing the damage done to the ships and forts by the great gulf cyclone last fall and they have completed practically all the estimates necessary as a basis for congressional appropriations for this purpose. The army probably sustained the greatest monetary damage and Quartermaster General Humphrey has asked congress for $264,000 for the reconstruction of Fort Morgan, in Mobile Bay, and Fort Barrancas, at Pensacola. He also has requested an appropriation of $23,000 to repair the barracks and quarters at Fort St. Philip at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and, in anticipation of the inclusion of these estimates in one of the deficiency appropriation bills, the quartermaster's department has sent experts to the fortifications needing repairs to make requisition for the necessary materials.

Though not so large in a pecuniary sense the naval losses included several vessels which were engaged in the Spanish-American war. The Gloucester, which under Wainwright's command, had such a brilliant history at Santiago and in Porto Rico, lies far upon the beach at Pensacola. The naval constructors have secured the use of the big army dredge Caucus and have almost completed the digging of a channel through the soft sand to bring the ship down to deep water. Several times the engineers have had to abandon the line of attack because the dredge ran into old wall, docks and other structures of a past era that were not known to be under ground, necessitating complete changes of route for the canal. Chief Constructor Capps estimates that $20,000 will repair the damage to the ship proper. She will be launched in the early spring and turned over to the naval militia as a drill ship. The Machias is completely under water and the wreckers who are trying to raise her have had a hard time. Several times the ship has dropped to the bottom after having been partly raised. Divers are plugging up her holes in her bottom and the report of the chief constructor are that the Machias will soon be afloat, when it will be possible to more closely estimate the amount required to put her into shape for active service. The Isla De Luzon, through collisions with several craft which had blown away from their moorings during the storm at Pensacola, was scratched and dented about the hull, but it is found that she has sustained no substantial damage. The little Vixen, one of the ships in the famous battle of Santiago, like the Gloucester, lies high on the beach at Pensacola, but the inspectors report that she is in good shape, having been thoroughly repaired before the hurricane and can be floated for between $10,000 and $15,000.

TWO MILLIONS NEEDED

President Sends Message on the Salton Sea.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The President today sent to the senate a message urging some action by congress toward remedying the situation caused by the break in the Colorado river four miles below the international boundary line in Mexico and which threatens the property interests in the imperial valley of California. The President's message contains a long review of the situation and says prompt action must be taken otherwise conditions will become so extreme as to be impracticable to remedy. Probably with an expenditure of $2,000,000 he says, the river can be restored to its former channel and held there indefinitely. The qustion of what sum, if any, should be paid to the Southern Pacific railroad company for work done since the break of November 4, is one for future consideration. The President says:

"The reclamation service should be authorized to take steps at once for the construction of an irrigation project, under the terms of the reclamation act, for the lands in the Imperial Valley and the lower Colorado river valley. To accomplish this the United States should acquire the rights of the California Development company and its subsidiary corporations in the United States and Mexico upon such reasonable terms as shall protect the interests of the government and of the water users. The United States should obtain by convention with Mexico the right to carry water through that country upon reasonable conditions."

Senator Flint talked with the President and secretary of state regarding the matter and said he would shortly introduce a bill to carry the President's recommendations into effect.

WOMEN FROZE TO DEATH

Hansbrough Hears From Dakota Fuel Famine.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Senator Hansbrough, who was at the White House today, said he had received a letter from a friend at Minot, Ward county, North Dakota, saying that three women had been found frozen to death and the facts had been kept out of the newspapers. He referred to this in a general talk about car shortage resulting in a lack of fuel.

ROOT GOING TO CANADA

Secretary to Leave for Visit With Earl Grey.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Secretary Root announced today that he will leave Washington on January 17 for Ottawa, Can., where he will be the guest of Earl Grey, governor general of Canada. Mr. Root will be accompanied by Mrs. Root and will arrive in Ottawa on Saturday, January 19, and remain over Sunday. Secretary Root said that his visit is purely social and has nothing whatever to do with the international treaty now pending between Great Britain and the United States.

RUNAWAY AT WHITE HOUSE

Negro Driver Thrown Against a Tree and Injured.

Washington, Jan. 14.—There was an exciting runaway in the White House grounds today, when a team of horses attached to a brougham, which had brought Senator Piles, of Washington, and two friends to the President's office, became frightened after the senator and his friends had left the carriage, and dashed down the road leading to Pennsylvania avenue. The vehicle crashed into a tree in the grounds and threw the driver, James Watson, a negro, from the box, injuring his jaw.

TOOK OATH IN HIS BED

Qualifies for Second Term as Michigan's Governor.

Farmington, Mich., Jan. 14.—While his aged father, whose hair is whitened by the snows of eighty-six winters, stood looking proudly on, Gov. Fred M. Warner took the oath of office at five o'clock Saturday afternoon, sitting in bed supported by pillows.

An invalid mother, whose hands are palsied with age, directed her gaze steadily towards the sick chamber where the governor was taking the oath to fulfill to the best of his ability the duties of the office of governor of the state of Michigan.

It was a remarkable scene. It is the first time a governor of Michigan has ever qualified for office while upon a bed of sickness. It was like the gathering of a little family circle. There was no pretense of a state function. It suggested a little home ceremony that might be of no significance, even to the neighbor in the next block.

The only politicians present were lifelong friends of the governor's including Congressman S. W. Smith.

Congressman Sam Smith and other friends brought beautiful floral tokens.

Rev. Martin offered a brief prayer. County Clerk Brown administered the oath of office. The governor, with uplifted right hand, responded in low, firm tones.

"I guess I won't read to you my inaugural address," he said, smiling. "I promise you I will fulfill the office to the best of my ability and always do what I think is right."

Mrs. Warner served a lunch on a table spread in the same room for the occasion. This little "tea party," as it were, was instead of a state banquet and reception.

DEATH FOR BOMB OWNERS

Russians Must Be Careful With Their Infernal Machines.

Yekaterinoslav, Jan. 10.—The governor-general has ordered that all house owners on whose premises bombs or infernal machines are found will be tried by court-martial and sentenced to death if shown to have had knowledge or to pay a fine of $750 if they establish their ignorance of the presence of the bombs or infernal machines in their houses. The discoveries of bombs here lately have been numerous. Three Cossack officers and a policeman were killed January 5 while examining a bomb discovered in a house in the Amur suburb.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Washington, Jan. 8.—Senate—The senate occupied itself today in discussing to a limited extent the unusual Brownsville affray. Senator Daniel, of Virginia, made a speech in support of the President's action. Senator Foraker said that other speeches were to be made and indicated that he would defer closing the argument he began in until a later date. Senator Overman, of North Carolina, spoke in opposition to the proposed federal child labor laws, his opposition being based on the broad ground of state rights. The bill limiting the hours of railroad employes, which is the "unfinished business," was discussed for an hour.

House—The house today began consideration of the military appropriation bill. Chairman Hull began general debate by a comprehensive statement of the contents of the army budget, which carries $2,506,000 more than last year. Other speeches were by Mr. Slayden, of Texas, on his bill to discontinue the enlistment of negroes in the army; by Mr. Zenor, of Indiana, against the ship subsidy bill; and by Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee, who spoke in commemeration of the ninety-second anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Senate—A tenative understanding was reached today justifying the expectation that a vote on the general service pension bill will be taken Friday. Much time was devoted to the bill limiting the hours of railroad employes, which will be voted on under agreement tomorrow. The Brownsville matter was postponed at the suggestion of Senator Foraker, who gave as the reason that Senator Tillman, who is indisposed, desired to make an address on on the subject.

House—The house today began the consideration of the army appropriation bill by sections, under the five minute rule. A point of order was made against the paragraph abolishing the grade of lieutenant general, with the retirement of the present Lieutenant General, Arthur McArthur, which point was sustained. By a vote of 27 to 50, the committee of the whole refused to strike out the appropriation of $1,000,000 to defray the expenses of national guard organizations attending encampments in conjunction with regular troops, although the manuevers were severely criticised by Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio; Hepburn, of Iowa, and Hay, of Virginia. Mr. Smith, of Iowa, supported the fortifications appropriation bill.

Washington, Jan. 10.—After fully five hours' debate on the subject of limiting the hours of service of railroad employes, the senate passed a substitute for the pending bill offered by Senator La Follette, limiting the time of train employes to sixteen consecutive hours of service, to be followed by ten hours of rest. Senator Tillman gave notice he would address the senate Saturday, on the Brownsville affray, and Senator Foraker announced he would endeavor to get a vote on the investigation resolution on that day.

House—The house was the center of a threatened personal encounter between Representative Gaines, of Tennessee, and Representative Mahon, of Pennsylvania, growing out of Mr. Gaines' bill to "dock" members for chronic absence. The army appropriation bill was passed and consideration of the fortifications bill begun.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Senate.—The Senate passed a general service pension bill which will give survivors of the civil and Mexican wars $12 per month at the age of 62, $15 at 70 and $20 at 75. Senator Hopkins, of Illinois, defeated Reed Smoot, arguing against the right of the Senate to pass on the private acts of its members. The legislative appropriation bill was taken up and read, after which the Senate adjourned.

House.—The House made a new record by passing 628 private pension bills in an hour and thirty-five minutes. A bill was passed making the limit of cost of five lighthouse tenders $200,000 instead of $135,000, and at 1:45 p. m., in the absence of a quorum, the House adjourned until Monday.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Senate.—The senate passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill carrying $30,355,833, and devoted the remainder of the day to the Brownsville affair, following the receipt of a message from the President, submitting additional evidence, and a cigar box filled with bullets and shells. The message was ordered printed. Senators who participated in the debate were Mallory, Clay, Tillman, Bacon and Spooner, the latter's speech being unfinished when adjournment was taken.

House.—The house spent most of the day considering legislation pertaining to the District of Columbia, after which consideration of the fortifications appropriation bill was resumed. The message of the President regarding the Colorado river was read.

THE MARKETS.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, Jan. 12.—Bradstreet's today says:

"There are some cross currents in trade which prevent generalization, but as a whole the situation loses little by comparison with preceding years at this early stage of the season. The need of seasonable weather is noted throughout the country. In wholesale and jobbing trade spring season activity is not marked as yet. The western centers do report rather more buying from country merchants and some liberal purchases of agricultural implements. In industrial lines previous activity continues without changes.

"Some few lines of iron and steel, notably structural shapes and cast iron pipe, are in less active request, but other finished lines are active and the market as a whole is strong with leading authorities making optimistic predictions as to the coming year's trade. Some shading of prices on far off deliveries is shown. The open winter allows of great activity in building, but there is not the unanimity as to the predictions of record breaking construction noted a year ago.

"The car shortage question is still acute, though mild weather helps the railroads. Special complaint of trouble from this source comes from the northwest, where the fuel and grain movement is checked; from the Pacific coast, where the supply of fuel is scanty; from Oklahoma, where building in the new cities and towns is affected by inability to get material; from the iron and steel centers, where mill operations are hampered by slow arrival of supplies and from the cotton and lumber producing sections, which complain of the car shortage affecting shipments. The money situation is easier in a few centers, notably the southwest, where the banks are reported well supplied with money, but collections in the northwest are affected by backward grain movement, another example of the cross currents affecting trade settlements. As a whole the market is firm and higher than a year ago at this time.

"Summed up, the situation is that real trade is backward, that retail trade is backward, that some few lines of wholesale trade seem to be taking a breathing spell, but that the heavily sold ahead condition in most lines guarantees a future large turnover.

"Business failures in the United States for the week ended Jan. 10 number 271, against 185 last week, 286 in the like week of 1906, 295 in 1905, 315 in 1904, and 234 in 1903.

"In Canada failures for the week number 24 as against 16 last week and 46 in this week a year ago.

"Wheat, including flour exports from the United States and Canada for the week ended January 10, aggregate 4,073,110 bushels against 4,255,270 last week; 4,768,772 in the corresponding week last year; 700,960 in 1905 and 3,567,710 in 1902. For the past 28 weeks of the fiscal year the exports are 101,996,614 bushels against 73,788,792 in 1905-06; 36,876,225 in 1904-05, and 154,577,484 in 1901-02."

The Grain Market.

Toledo, O., Jan. 15.—Lower cables, light trade and a poor demand were factors for the poor tone to the market at this morning's opening and which still existed at the noon hour. Wheat longs were taking profits all morning. The Liverpool opening was unchanged, but at the noon hour a loss of from 1⅛@1¼d was recorded. Local bulls were content to take profit on the least show of strength this morning, and the market was weak and listless.

The lack of trade continued throughout the day and the close was lower. The near option was off ¼c at 75¾c, May ⅜c at 79¼c and July ¼c off at 78c. Bradstreet's world available was a decrease of 2,300,000 bushels against an increase of 1,833,000 bushels last week and a decrease of 71,000 bushels a year ago. Primary receipts were lighter than a week ago, but light shipments helped the bears.

The corn market was dull despite the fact that cables were steady. The trading was light and the demand poor, which, with generally bearish condition of the market today, made the future months lose ¼c. The near month was unchanged at 43¾c, while the futures had both lost ⅛c and opened at 45c and 45¼c. The market was firm at noon to a trifle higher, but trading and the general tone of the market did not improve any.

Nervous shorts flew to cover shortly after noon causing a good close. Cash and May were both ¼c higher at 43¾c and 45c, while July was ¼c up at 45¾. Receipts were heavy and shipments steady. Bradstreet's world's available was steady also corn selling was moderate.

Oats were stronger than other grains. The near month gained ¼c and open 41 at 37¾c. May firm at 38⅜c and July ¼c up at 36c. Good buying in all large markets and the fact that some of the largest oat dealers in the country were strong buyers this morning advanced the market and gave it a good tone.

Oats led the strength of today's market. The decrease in Bradstreet's world's available was the cause of much short covering and good buying. The close was steady and ¼c up in May at 38⅜c.

Clover seed was listed at a firm opening, April being the only month to advance. The remainder of the list was steady at $8.60, $8.65, $8.72½ and April $8.50. The trading was good at noon, and there was an advance throughout the list. Receipts of seed today were 270 bags against 220 bags a year ago, shipments 953 bags against 800 bags a year ago and receipts of alsike 17 bags and none a year ago.

This market was firm at the close, the near months and February closing 5c higher or $8.65 for the near months and $8.70 for February. Estimated receipts for tomorrow are 275 bags of seed and 20 bags of alsike.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Jan.15	Close Jan.14
Wheat—					
Cash	76	76	75¾	75¾	76
May	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼
July	78¼	78⅜	78	78	78⅜
Cash—					
Cash	43½